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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ottawa Opens Notable Parley

America Is a Silent Partner

Many Plan to Make More Jobs

Is German Republic Ended?

Railroads Will Buck Trucks

Mr. Gibson Tells Geneva Why

CANADA sees Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General, open the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Visitors from five continents crowd the House of Commons as Britain begins its careful, difficult business with the Dominions. The once great free trade nation undertakes with preferential tariffs to build closer fiscal relationship and to increase the flow of trade within the Empire, while seeking to avoid what threatens at nearly every turn—giving offense or seriously upsetting trade balances with foreign countries. New triumphs are expected for ingenuity and tact. The sun shines on opening day—the sun that never sets on the British Empire, occupying one-fourth of the earth's surface and providing sustenance for one-fourth of the earth's population.

¶ The brand new St. Lawrence treaty, Washington believes, gives the Ottawa conference something to think about. The seaway into the heart of the continent reminds delegates from overseas that there has been no reason to arm the American-Canadian frontier; that Canada and the United States strengthen ties of amity with such economic bonds that it would be preposterous to weaken them. Thus, while the United States is not represented at Ottawa, the Administration knows that it will be considered—as a sort of silent partner.

¶ Plans to provide more jobs occupy the attention of leading Americans. The Milwaukee Association of Commerce advances a scheme under which jobs are guaranteed to workers now holding them in return for their definite commitment to buy supplies. Four Governors, sitting in Boston, recommend the New Hampshire Plan to all the states. Based on flexible working hours, it could put 3,000,000 idle men to work by reducing the time of those working more than four days a week so as to absorb 10 per cent more persons. The American Federation of Labor asks President Hoover to aid a strict six-hour day and five-day week. It must be that, says President William Green, or machinery must go. And machinery, he declares—as labor leaders formerly would not declare—should hold its place in the nation's industrial life.

¶ The German Republic appears to totter. When the von Hindenburg-von Papen régime removed Prussian state officials the stanchest defenders of the Republic fell. Germany moves quietly under military rule, with announcement that the Prussian elections will be held on July 31. France views the German events as one more step in destroying republicanism and restoring the Hohenzollerns. It also criticizes Mussolini's sweeping removal of Cabinet members as a sign of military dictation. Under such conditions, asks France, how can a Republic go farther in disarmament—how, in the face of growing despotisms, lay down its arms?

¶ The Association of Railway Executives issues an appeal to the American public. They describe the railroad situation as serious, pledge themselves to eliminate waste, and ask equality of regulation with other forms of transportation. They wish to see the carriers using the public highways and the public waterways restricted precisely as they are. In other words, the hard-pressed railroaders prepare to do what they haven't done before—to give the freight trucks and the steamboats a red-hot run for the business.

¶ American Delegate Hugh Gibson gives the Disarmament Conference an exciting half hour. Invited to speak by Chairman Henderson, Russia, Germany, and the Netherlands object, but Henderson insists. Thereupon Gibson tells why the United States accepts the resolution which indorses the idea but defers the concrete details of the Hoover plan. It is because the resolution is in fact a first step to realistic disarmament. America will continue to press its program and rely on allies of undoubted power—on the peoples of the world, who have the will to make disarmament a fact.

¶ Oklahoma's Seminole Indians return, after 25 years, to legal tribal government. By Congressional act, approved by President Hoover, the Council of the Seminole Nation is brought again into being. Dissatisfaction with oil leases on Indian lands started the Red Man on the warpath to Washington and won back his ancient machinery of protection. Hereafter the acquisition of an oil lease will mean that some Pale Face pleader has done some peculiarly telling talking—has brought an approving smile to Councillors' faces that soften only a trifle more quickly than stone.

Bulgaria and Reich Agree on Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulg.

BULGARIA'S grain is to be given preferential tariff rates in Germany, and German manufactured articles are to receive the same treatment here, in consequence of a trade treaty which Bulgaria has negotiated with Germany.

The treaty is the first Bulgaria has concluded with any first-rate western power in the course of 25 years.

Japan Presses Action Against Jehol Troops

Seeks to Force Governor to Definite Alliance With Manchukuo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 21—The War Office today announced that Japanese forces are advancing into Jehol, possibly presaging the extension of military operations. The statement asserts that the activities of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's volunteers along the Jehol border had been increasing for some time, culminating on July 17, when the volunteers attacked a railway train en route to Peipiao from Chinchow, kidnaping a liaison officer, Gonshri Ishimoto, who was attached to the Japanese Kwantung army.

Following the attack a Japanese armored train proceeded toward Chaoyangtze, repulsing 200 guerrillas who had attacked near the Chanyantze station after a severe battle in which there were some Japanese casualties.

In view of the situation a second Japanese contingent left Chinchow on July 18, while "preparations for further action had been completed." Meantime Mukden reported that a third Japanese column entrained today for an unnamed destination with orders to occupy the entire Chaoyang district.

The Osaka Mainichi understands the Japanese intend to disperse the entire Jehol army unless the provincial governor, Gen. Tang Yu-lin, ceases coöperation with Marshal Chang. Mainichi considers Jehol of the greatest strategical importance since it is sandwiched between Manchukuo and Hopei Province, offering Marshal Chang an ideal base of operation against Manchuria.

The paper says that while Gen. Tang Yu-lin was appointed by Marshal Chang, he has long been friendly with Henry Pu Yi and accepted appointment to the vice-presidency of the State Council when Pu Yi was installed as President of Manchuria.

However, in view of the fact that he is open to attack on both sides, General Tang lately has been sitting on the fence, professing friendship both to Manchukuo and Marshal Chang. The paper asserts that Manchukuo, with the assistance of the Japanese army, is now prepared to force General Tang definitely to pledge loyalty to Manchukuo.

General Tang's personal army numbers 60,000.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 21 — Japanese news agencies report that the Jehol dispute has been settled after severe fighting. Gen. Tang Yu-lin, it is reported, has agreed to suppress the anti-Manchukuo volunteers who obtained munitions and reinforcements through Jehol from Peiping.

Meanwhile Nanking leaders held an emergency conference which instructed Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to resist the threatened invasion of Jehol with all the forces at his disposal and requested Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to return to Nanking immediately to direct resistance. Nanking decided against a declaration of war if Jehol was invaded, approving a continuance of "positive resistance."

While nominally loyal and subordinate to Marshal Chang, General Tang is actually independent, and is not likely to welcome the arrival of Marshal Chang's troops.

Prohibition Facts

4—Money and Drink

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

THE Swedish system goes farther than the Canadian system. In Canada, there is still money to be made by spreading the drink habit. Every brewer, distiller and importer of liquor has a financial interest in multiplying the number of drinkers. Every time a nondrinker is made into a drinker, or a moderate drinker into a hard drinker, it increases his potential profits. That is why the liquor interests are advertising liquor and doing all they can to popularize the drink habit.

The Swedish system, however, puts brewing, distilling, and importing under government control. It looks as though Canada, if she wants to promote temperance, would have to do one of two things, either return to prohibition or go a step farther and adopt the Swedish system. Naturally, she will get no encouragement for either step from her powerful liquor interests.

LABOR PLEADS FOR UNIVERSAL 30-HOUR WEEK

Urges Hoover to Execute New Schedule to Solve Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21—An appeal to President Hoover to call a conference of representatives of labor and industry to formulate plans for putting the nation's 50,000,000 wage earners on a six-hour day and a five-day week has been prepared by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and will be handed to the President by Mr. William Green, head of the federation, early next week. Announcement of this move was made by Mr. Green last night, following a meeting of the council.

The council holds that it is impossible to provide adequate employment for labor eight hours a day and six days a week with industry so highly mechanized and declares that either there must be a shorter working day and working week or the machinery employed in industry must be scrapped.

Has Done Nothing

Industrial and other business management has done nothing in this "grave and menacing" situation except "to reduce wages," and it must recede from its "stubborn position," it was asserted.

"Only through nation-wide action for distribution of existing work among the greatest number through shorter hours, to be undertaken at the behest of the President, can such relief be accomplished," the council held.

Mr. William Green, president of the federation, read the statement in full at the semiannual meeting of the council here, yesterday.

Holding that President Hoover, by his approval of a five-day week among government employees, should lead private industry to adopt the same plan, the council directed Mr. Green to ask the President to call a conference of national business leaders and order them as a matter of self-preservation and patriotism to provide more jobs through shorter working hours.

"The impotency of industrial management to apply constructive, practical measures for relief of unemployment stands out in bold relief as a major cause of the continued stress," the statement says.

"After three years of wage cutting and destruction of buying power, amounting to more than $15,000,000,000, economic conditions are worse, unemployment more widespread, security values lowered and long established equities completely destroyed.

No Single Act

"There is no single act or objective performed or urged by industry during this entire depression which stands to its credit, yet industrial management holds the key to the situation.

"Labor cannot apply economic and industrial policies because labor does not own or manage industry. It can, because of long experience, economic training and careful study, offer remedies it is certain will supply the relief needed.

"Industry, finance and ownership, through their authorized agencies, having failed to meet the situation voluntarily, make it necessary to call upon the Chief Executive of the nation, speaking for all people and supported by public opinion, to demand, in the name of all of the people, that industrial management institute immediately the shorter work day and shorter work week—not in isolated industries, but in a national way and upon a national basis."

Drive Launched To Economize On Veteran Payments

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21 — A New York State branch of the National Economy League, organized to oppose special payments to minority groups, including the annual payment of $450,000,000 by the Federal Government to veterans who suffered no disability in war service, has been formed here.

Similar state organizations are being formed throughout the country and a national meeting, which more than 125 delegates from more than 30 states are expected to attend, is scheduled to open here next Tuesday.

The immediate objective of the organization will be elimination of the $450,000,000, which the Federal Government pays annually, independently of the bonus, to veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War who suffered no disability in or through war service, Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, secretary of the national organization, told the organization meeting yesterday.

The pension bill for the Spanish-American War, in which fewer than 300,000 men were under arms, has grown alarmingly since 1920, when Congress granted pensions to any Spanish War veteran who could show any disability whatever, the organization was told.

Mr. Evan Hollister of Buffalo was elected chairman of the state organization; Dr. James Alexander Miller, vice-chairman; Col. Arthur F. Crosby, secretary, and Mr. J. Pierre Bernard, treasurer.

CHILE WINS RECOGNITION

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21 (By U. P.)—Austria and Costa Rica have joined Mexico and Peru in recognizing the Socialist Republic of Chile, the Government announced yesterday. A bid for recognition is now under consideration by the United States.

Meet to Forge Economic Chain for Britain's Far-Flung Possessions



Upper Left, by Lafayette. Upper Center, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right, (Building) Center Left, Lower Right, Keystone-Underwood. Center Right, Wide World. Lower Left © Harris & Ewing

STATESMEN BEGIN TASK WATCHED BY EVERY SECTION OF THE WORLD

Upper (Left to Right)—STANLEY BALDWIN, Head of British Delegation, and R. B. BENNETT, Canadian Prime Minister. Center—N. C. HAVENGA, Minister of Finance, South Africa; SEAN T. O'KELLY, Vice President of Irish Free State Executive Council. Lower—STANLEY M. BRUCE, Former Prime Minister of Australia; SIR ATUL C. CHATTERJEE, Indian High Commissioner in London; J. G. COATES, Minister of Public Works of New Zealand. In the inset is an Exterior View of the Canadian Houses of Parliament.

MILL RECOVERY SEEN IN ENDING ALL NIGHT WORK

Warning Issued by Cotton Official Against Danger of Overproduction

Stopping night work in the cotton mills of the country would do more than any other single thing to restore prosperity in this part of the textile field, according to Mr. Ralph Loper, president of the R. E. Loper Company. The foundation of gradual recovery has already been laid through fairly general curtailment of production initiated by the Cotton Textile Institute.

This curtailment which amounted, he said, to a reduction from above 90 per cent of single shift capacity for February and March to about 63 per cent in May has been, according to him, largely due to elimination of factories, especially in Massachusetts, and partly to coöperation in leveling off production.

Declaring here lies the path to real recovery, he insisted the industry is overshadowed in its efforts by potential overproduction. Vast plant capacity, threatening to start its million wheels, could disrupt the organization so far achieved, he indicated. For that reason he would invoke some general restriction such as eliminating night work or modification of the anti-trust laws to assure retention of the positions already won.

Coupled with accounts of gradual upswing in the general cotton tex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Canada Offers Definite Plan As Ottawa Conference Opens

Extension of Free List Within United Kingdom Proposed—Baldwin Declares Britain Wants to Lower Empire's Trade Barriers

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 21—As expected Canada presented a definite plan for stimulating the flow of trade within the Empire at the Imperial Economic Conference which opened today at the Parliament Buildings here.

The plan proposes that Canada grant to the United Kingdom extension of the free list, retention of existing preferences in favor of Great Britain, and increased preferences in respect of a selected list of articles in which Britain is equipped to supply the Canadian market without injuring Canadian enterprise.

In exchange Canada asks the retention of existing preferences and their extension to other natural and processed products of which the United Kingdom is an importer. The proposal which is directed first to the United Kingdom is also "in principle" offered to all other parts of the Empire.

Offered by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, at one of the most impressive and colorful gatherings ever held in the House of Commons, the proposal found a warm response among the Dominion and colonial delegates who filled the floor of the House. It followed the message from the King, read by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, before the assembled gathering. All the delegates, including those of the Irish Free State, listened with respectful attention.

In immediately following Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the British delegation, made it very

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Parliamentarians Call on America For Debt Leniency

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 21—An appeal to the United States to deal generously with Europe on war depts, both for the sake of world recovery and in America's own interest was issued by important delegates at the opening debate of the Interparliamentary Union.

First, Count de San Martino, president of the Italian delegation, praised the results of the Lausanne Reparations Conference but emphasized they need completion by agreement with the United States. "Before the excellence of the results obtained at Lausanne Europe cannot credit that the American nation will refuse its contribution. Refusal would compromise all progress already made. We can be confident because the United States has always been first to come to the aid of Europe."

Then M. Nogaro, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, elaborated as an economist the reasons why the transfers of huge sums from Europe to the United States, unaccompanied by corresponding transfer of merchandise, will severely damage the economic structures of both continents. His arguments applied equally to the transfer of reparations from Germany to France.

Count Carton de Wiart of Belgium was elected president, and the session opened with a frank speech from Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, who assured the assembly of legislators that work for disarmament was making slow but gradual progress.

OIL FINES RESCINDED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 21 (By U. P.)—Fines exceeding $1,000,000 imposed on foreign oil companies operating in Brazil for alleged violation of the revenue stamp law, were rescinded yesterday by the Supreme Court. The Standard Oil and Texas Companies were affected.

Roumanians May Owe Enormous Debts, But Bankruptcy Is Next to Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — It is almost impossible for a merchant or an industrialist to go bankrupt in Roumania, thanks to a law passed by the former Iorga Government.

Of course, you may have many more obligations than assets, much to the displeasure of your creditors, but in spite of that your property will not pass into their hands, neither will your shop, factory or store be closed. You may go right ahead with your business and even start a new enterprise with new loans. Nor can your creditor by an injunction or any other means stop your operations, even though he knows you have transferred your property to one of your relatives.

This new measure, so favorable to people who owe money, is known as the Law for Juridical Liquidation of Commercial Debts.

If a merchant finds himself unable to meet his obligations, he applies to the court for the juridical liquidation of his debts, after which the court appoints a judge-administrator, who serves without pay, and a committee, consisting of from one to three, of the creditors. The administrator and this committee determine the assets of the merchant in question and fix a minimum monthly income for him and his family. Whatever profit the business brings in above this allowance is paid over to the creditors at regular intervals.

This process of painless liquidation lasts indefinitely and as long as it is in process bankruptcy cannot be declared. Nor can a debtor, indicted by the prosecutor for fraudulent practices, be deprived of the benefits of this law, though after he has been sentenced by the highest court he may be declared bankrupt.

ITALY CALLS FOR GENUINE ARMS ACTION

Declares Draft Resolution Framed in Inadequate and Weak Terms

SPOKESMAN URGES DRASTIC REDUCTION

Russia and Neutral Powers Back Hoover Proposal of One-Third Cut

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 21—In a speech delivered in Italian and brought straight from Signor Benito Mussolini, Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, today told the Disarmament Conference that it would fail if it passed the resolution of compromises and patched-up phrases now before it.

"It is not enough for the powers to make a declaration of good will couched in general terms to impress people who are waiting impatiently for positive results," the Rome spokesman declared in formally expressing Italy's abstention from the whole of the resolution except that it accepts the arms truce.

General Balbo stressed the importance of President Hoover's proposals and the Italian proposals which antedated them in very similar terms. Such concrete results must be sought, he insisted.

On the naval side the Air Minister insisted that the conference's resolution was a mere mode of procedure without even conforming to the fundamentals of reduction which had been previously laid down. The effort to impress public opinion without real action will be vain, he declared.

Fascist Vigor Shown

The resolution, he concluded, is entirely inadequate compared to the wishes and hopes of the peoples of the world. This latest move in Fascist policy reflects the new vigor brought by this week's governmental changes. Once more Italy comes two-fisted into the open on the side of Germany and for drastic disarmament.

Previously Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Russian delegate, in proposing to amend the Disarmament Conference's final resolution by introducing into it the main points of the Hoover proposals, turned the tables on the assembled diplomatists here—more especially upon the American delegation which agreed to a resolution paying a mere verbal tribute to the Hoover plans and whose members now will be forced to disown Washington's own initiative.

The Soviet Commissar asks a one-third cut in all armaments, total prohibition of air bombardment, abolition of heavy land artillery above four inches, destruction of tanks, and sweeping measures not only to abolish but to end preparation for gas and bacteriological warfare.

Soviets' Unimpeachable Logic

Once again the Russian spokesman was able to confront the rest of the world with a case of unimpeachable logic, able to demand that certain countries live up to their words, but was unable to obtain more than one or two votes in support of his position. The unfortunate fact is, as Mr. Hugh Gibson pointed out, that the arms program must be unanimous, not at the point of leadership in the race, not even with the vast majority, but at that point which the last straggler has passed.

Debate on the resolution proceeded with the meeting inaugurating almost continuous discussion until final adoption which is expected late tomorrow.

Mr. Litvinoff's position does not much affect the conference, however much it impresses thinking opinion. As ever the delegates shrug off rather than reply to the Soviet logic.

But the German stand offers greater difficulties. The central powers conferred today—Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—under Germany's leadership. They are obviously planning to demand recognition of their right to equality. But the powers in the present troubled state of Europe find concessions difficult.

Confer With Germans

So after the central powers met in the morning, M. Edouard Herriot, Mr. Gibson and Sir John Simon conferred with Herr Nadolny of Germany, promising him if the right to equality is left undemanded at the present session it will be the obligatory first subject on the agenda when the conference resumes. It is undetermined yet whether this will satisfy the German Government. However, it is felt the German demand will end in a mere abstention from voting on the resolution.

Eight smaller states, mostly European neutrals, intend to offer amendments to strengthen the resolution in support of the Hoover proposals. Latin-Americans similarly are organizing their sentiment. But all these rump movements are unlikely to make much difference to the resolution since the British and French are standing firmly shoulder to shoulder in resisting any further pledges to cut armies on the one hand and navies on the other. Recognizing this situation the Americans themselves will push the Hoover plans no further, hoping for better political weather in the autumn.

PRUSSIA SEES DICTATORSHIP TIGHTEN GRIP

Von Papen Forms Cabinet to Oust Officials of Communistic Ilk

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 21 — Prussia, over which a sudden exterior calm seems to have fallen, following one of the strangest putsches in German history, today watched the Reich put the finishing touches upon an organization which gives the National Government complete dictatorial control in a state constituting two-thirds of Germany.

A temporary cabinet has been formed by six permanent undersecretaries of various Prussian ministeries. They met under Capt. Franz von Papen, Chancellor, who with the Reichswehr and a Presidential Emergency Decree behind him, had installed himself Reich commissioner in complete control of the State.

The Cabinet agreed to purge official police and administrative officialdom throughout Prussia in line with demands which Fascists had been making. A list is being prepared of police presidents and high provincial, and district officials of Social Democratic coloring who will be removed from office and replaced by officials more sympathetic with the Nationalists and Fascists.

This follows removal of three of the highest Berlin police officials who sent in their resignations last night only after being arrested by the Reichswehr and confined in a military jail until they agreed to quit office. They still face formal court charges of refusal to obey an order based on a presidential emergency decree.

There was a possibility today that the National Socialists — greatly elated over the Government's acquiescence to their demand that the Reich commissioner declare martial law as a move against Communists—would press a demand for a complete ban on the Communist Party in Germany. This request was expected to be presented to Captain von Papen by the Fascist delegation.

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THINGS PRESENT

"Is It So Funny?" is worth pondering. It is among the Letters to the Monitor on the back page.

The youngsters who write to the Mail Bag are desirous of receiving letters. Look over the list on the Young Folks' page, take your pen, and see what can be done about it.

If "Living Behind the Mail Box" on the Home Forum doesn't stir up some pleasant memories, we miss our guess!

For a simple lesson in casting bread upon the water, have a look at the Sundial (next-to-the-last page).

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver raises an important question regarding the difficulty of regulation in his Prohibition Facts tomorrow. Submit it to your wavering wet friends. By the way, are you making a scrapbook of this feature?

Do you ever leave things in a state of convenient confusion? Then there will be comfort aplenty for you tomorrow in "The Spinks of Number 13" on the Home Forum.

Have you ever wondered about who first produced artificial ice? See the Pathfinders on the Daily Features page Friday.

Friday, of course, brings you the improved Household page. And such recipes!

ONTARIO TO PAY $67,202,500 FOR WATERWAY FUND

Canada Keeps Navigation Rights Under Accord With Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 20—Before Canada and the United States could sign the St. Lawrence waterway treaty the Dominion had to come to an agreement with the Province of Ontario relating to the construction of and payment for the necessary navigation and power works on the international rapids section of the river.

The terms of this agreement, subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario, were given out by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, this morning. Broadly speaking, the Dominion reserves the right to the use of water for navigation purposes but agrees that the Canadian share of the water available for power shall belong to Ontario.

Some of the works will be used solely for navigation, some for power only and some will be works used in common both for navigation and power. The Dominion will be responsible for the cost of the navigation works and for its proper share of the costs of the common works. Ontario will be responsible for the cost of the powerhouse works and equipment and its proper share of the costs of the common works.

The contributions of Ontario to the Dominion in respect of the powerhouse substructures, etc., and in respect of the common works have been fixed at $67,202,500, in which is included certain contingent items for deferred works and emergency services estimated at $4,240,000. Upon the completion of the payment above mentioned Ontario shall be deemed to be the owner of the power works on the Canadian side of the international boundary and of the Canadian share of the power in the international rapids sector.

In the interests of navigation in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and in the interests of power development in the Nipigon, St. Mary, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers the Dominion and Ontario have mutually agreed that the water of the Ogoki River (approximately 4000 cubic feet per second), which now finds its way into the Albany River, and then into James Bay, may be diverted into Lake Nipigon, and thence into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.

The Ogoki diversion balances the amount of water ultimately permitted to be diverted at Chicago under the St. Lawrence waterway treaty. It will insure that the levels of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River to tidewater are restored to their natural range for the benefit of navigation.

Two-Stage Waterway Unanimously Defended In Engineers' Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The text of the report of the joint board of engineers on improvement of the international section of the St. Lawrence River was released here and in Canada today. It shows that the group of six eminent engineers is unanimous in the opinion that the proposed two-stage plan for the giant waterway "is practicable and feasible from an engineering point of view, that there is no question as to the safety of the works proposed, and that navigation requirements and power recovery are provided for adequately."

The members of the board are Col. Harley B. Ferguson, chairman; Col. E. M. Markham and Col. G. B. Pillsbury, for the United States, and Mr. Duncan W. McLachlan, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Mitchell, and Dr. Olivier O. Lefebvre for Canada.

The two-stage plan in the international section, which is the heart of the great project, would cost $274,742,000, estimated under 1926 prices. These prices would be substantially lower at present.

Full details of the project are given in the new report which utilizes additional data regarding rock surfaces in the section made available recently by borings of Canadian authorities and by boring on the American side by an engineering board appointed by the State of New York.

The engineers' report reveals that the proposed construction will wipe out two Canadian communities, the village of Iroquois and the easterly part of Morrisburg. The estimated expenditures make allowance for the cost of rehabilitating these communities.

Meanwhile, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, who as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is conducting an advance investigation of the treaty to expedite consideration when Congress reassembles, announced the names of the subcommittee for the inquiry. It consists of Senators Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas; Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana; Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York; Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan; Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, and Otis F. Glenn (R.) of Illinois.

President Hoover has received congratulatory messages in connection with the consummation of the treaty from the lake states, but at the same time indications of strong dissent have been heard. In particular, Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa attacked the project, on the ground that the Mississippi waterway system would be adversely affected.

From 19,000,000 to 24,000,000 tons of cargo are available to move annually through the waterway, according to information made available by the Department of Commerce. The cost of moving each ton of traffic is estimated at 42 to 53 cents which would be divided with the Dominion.

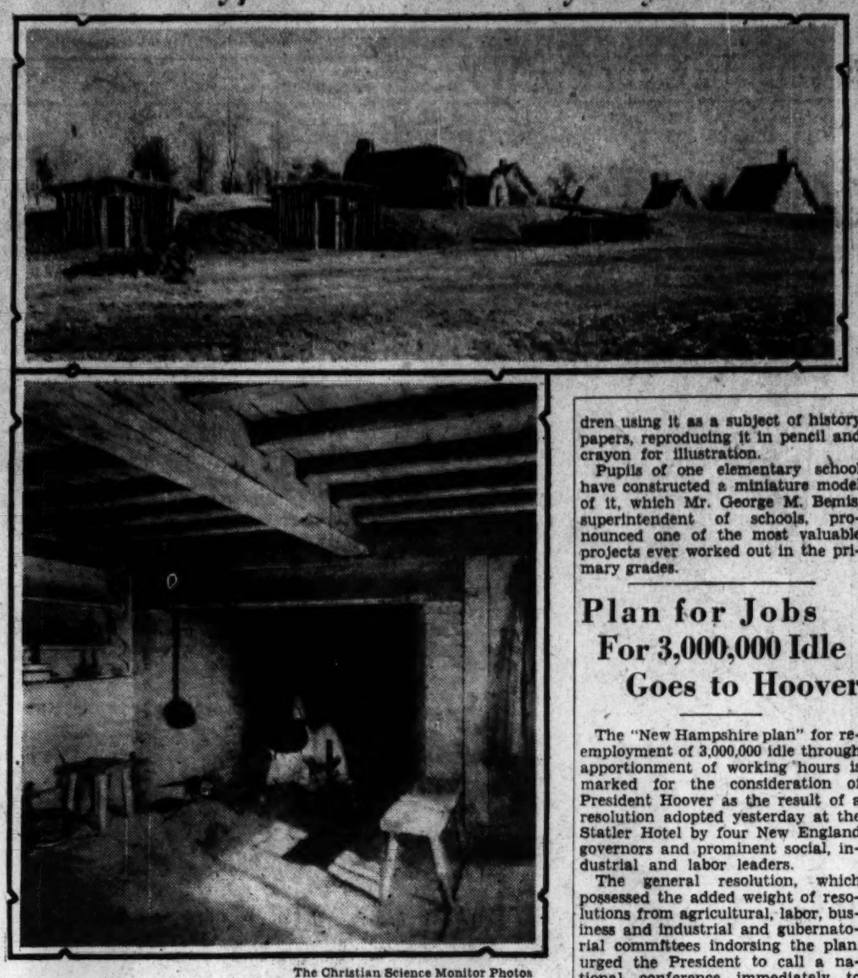
The department has calculated that grain, for example, could be moved from Duluth and other lake ports to Liverpool through the St. Lawrence waterway at a saving of from 6.4 to 9.6 cents per bushel, or from 36.4 to 54.5 per cent of the lowest combination of rates. The department, it was pointed out, sees in a Great Lakes-to-ocean waterway a substantial rate advantage to the Midwest which will enable it to compete successfully in world markets.

CONVENTION GUESTS AID BOSTON FIRMS

Conventions are an important business as well as a place for delegates to have a respite from their usual labors, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This year 2,300,000 out-of-New-England guests are expected to visit Boston, and leave nearly 33,000,000 "new dollars" in Boston, says the Chamber.

The coming of conventions to Boston means millions of dollars to merchants, hotels, transportation companies, banks, amusement interests, supply houses, gasoline stations and others. The chamber coöperates in bringing more conventions and visitors to Boston, making these visits more profitable and enjoyable, and aids in properly housing visitors, providing meeting and exhibition space and in general seeing to it that delegates go home as salesmen for this section of the country.

Typical of Salem's Early Days



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

REPRODUCTION OF PIONEER VILLAGE

Upper Picture—A Section of the Pioneers' Village at Salem, Showing the Dugouts, English Wigwams and Thatch-Roofed Dwellings of Pine, Types Used by the First Settlers. In the Foreground to the Right is the Pit for Log Sawing, While in the Background May Be Seen the Sloping Roof of the "Governor's Fayre House." Lower Picture—Living Room of the Governor's House in the Pioneers' Village at Salem, Showing the Wide Hearth and Chimney of Handmade Bricks, the Primitive Cooking Utensils and Sparse Furnishing of the Days of the First Settlers on Massachusetts Bay.

Pioneer Village At Salem Is Made Permanent Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Pioneer Village, developed in 1930 here to remind visitors of a less turbulent time in history, and serve as a temporary background for the state-wide celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, so continues to attract visits from educators and others interested in the colonial origins of influences which persist in our times that the Salem Board of Park Commissioners has practically decided to keep it permanently on view.

Under the supervision of recognized antiquarians and in a section of New England where a wealth of documentary and traditional evidence of early colonization of the country is available as well as some beautifully preserved examples of early architecture, the Pioneer Village was first produced to give an accurate picture of living conditions of the first settlers. The picture it presents so faithfully is the two-year-old village where Gov. John Endicott, who had come out to the new country in 1628, welcomed Governor Winthrop in 1630.

During the two seasons the village has been open a surprisingly large percentage of its considerably more than 100,000 visitors have been teachers and students of American history. In the local schools the village is a regular item in the prescribed study of early American history, the children using it as a subject of history papers, reproducing it in pencil and crayon for illustration.

Pupils of one elementary school have constructed a miniature model of it, which Mr. George M. Bemis, superintendent of schools, pronounced one of the most valuable projects ever worked out in the primary grades.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers beginning late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday with showers Friday and probably over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	84	Montreal	70	82
Bismarck	64	82	Nantucket	74	80
Boston	73	85	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	70	76	New York	74	88
Calgary	46	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	94
Charleston	84	90	North Platte	72	94
Chicago	82	96	Philadelphia	74	84
Cincinnati	80	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	110
Denver	64	92	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	62	68	Portland, Me.	72	78
Hatteras	82	92	Raleigh	82	102
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July 20	76	82	St. Louis	82	100
			St. Paul	74	100
Helena, Mont.	58	76	Salt Lake City	60	78
Huron, S. D.	66	92	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	80	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	80
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	56	74
Key West	80	90	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	78	88
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	92
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	60	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 21.
B—Maximum July 20.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 2:47 p. m.; Friday 3:02 a. m.
Height of tides, 9 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 3; museum games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New York Central Railroad Group: Breakfast and luncehon, Hotel Statler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine II; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

NEIGHBORLINESS STRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Charity, as expressed through true neighborliness, is one of the prerequisites for contentment, and the world sorely needs the demonstration of both of these qualities right at the present time, according to Mr. Charles W. Ackley, who addressed a Rotary meeting at Ocean City, near here, yesterday.

Plan for Jobs For 3,000,000 Idle Goes to Hoover

The "New Hampshire plan" for reemployment of 3,000,000 idle through apportionment of working hours is marked for the consideration of President Hoover as the result of a resolution adopted yesterday at the Statler Hotel by four New England governors and prominent social, industrial and labor leaders.

The general resolution, which possessed the added weight of resolutions from agricultural, labor, business and industrial and gubernatorial committees indorsing the plan, urged the President to call a national conference immediately to effect an organization for actualizing the plan.

The resolution was predicated on the imperative nature of coöperative national action to achieve job security and job sharing. The resolution called on the President to further the proposal, which it is hoped will add 10 per cent to the pay roll—"this plan to be put in effect without increasing operating costs of business, without necessarily increasing plant investments and without increasing inventories, by, for illustration, small contributions to be deducted from the pay rolls of wage earners still employed at least two-thirds of their normal hours and by the necessary remaining contributions from salaried executives and owners of the business."

Labor supplemented its indorsement of the plan with a long report setting forth certain qualifications of its approval of reduced working hours. Labor will, the report declared, support and recognize the superiority of a stable six-hour day in preference to an eight-hour day if the rate per hour be adequate to provide properly for the needs of laborers and their families. Reduction in the hours of work and maintenance of the same wage scale would in most instances result in inadequate income for the workers and would not alleviate the situation since no added purchasing power would have been produced, the statement contended.

State Bond Issue Of $15,000,000 Is Urged by Mayors

A bond issue of $15,000,000 to be retired by highway funds at the rate of $3,000,000 a year is to be asked from the State for the relief of cities burdened by public welfare expenditures, as the result of a vote of the special committee of the Mayors' Club at the Parker House yesterday.

Governor Joseph B. Ely is to be asked to submit the recommendation to a special session of the Legislature. The proposal represents a compromise. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston led the faction who regarded the designated sum insufficient. Mayor Curley deemed $28,000,000 nearer the sum needed, but suggested a $20,000,000 bond issue, and finally compromised on $15,000,000.

Mayors George J. Bates of Salem, Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, Roscoe C. Baker of Brockton and Gayden W. Morrill of Newburyport at first determinably stood out for a $10,000,000 bond issue as most likely to appeal to the Legislature. This issue was to be amortized in two years from highway funds. Defection from the ranks of the majority of Mayor Baker, who sought to restore harmony after Mayor Curley almost bolted the meeting, resulted in victory for the $15,000,000 figure upon reconsideration.

Mayor Russell favored inclusion in the petition of a clause calling for 10 or 12 per cent cut in salaries to be made mandatory by the Legislature upon cities and state. Thus the Mayor of Cambridge sought to have help supplemented by economy in the same bill.

MANCHESTER TAX COLLECTIONS HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 21—Tax collections total $831,603 since June 1, representing nearly one-third of $2,714,030 to be collected from this year's assessment. Mr. Wilfred de Grandmaison, collector, said the percentage of collections is larger than in other years, and would have established a record in amount had the tax of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company been paid on July 1 as usual. This company is the largest taxpayer in the city, its assessment for 1932 being $373,750.

Prompt payment of real estate taxes this year was encouraged by the discount offered. The collector anticipates that all poll taxes will have been paid by Sept. 1.

'That's All Greek to Me' Is Said to Be On the Way to the Obsolescence Barrel

"That's all Greek to me" may become "as easy as Greek to me" if efforts of the Greek-American Progressive Association to popularize and perpetuate the Greek language are successful.

Mr. George P. Rose, of Gary, Ind., national president of the association, who is in Boston to attend the seventh annual convention of the Progressive body, which opens at the Hotel Statler next Sunday, tells of a plan in his home city whereby the association provides Greek teachers in the elementary and high schools. He said that time has been allotted for a period of Greek instruction each week under the supervision of a professionalized Greek instructor.

"We are endeavoring," Mr. Rose said, "to convince school authorities all over the United States that Greek is an essential language for the young American to know. When one realizes that 45 per cent of the English language is comprised of Greek derivations and that half of the Latin derivations originally came from the Greek, he can readily see its significance to the English language."

He told of the association's work in educating young Greek children. In many communities throughout the United States, Greek boys and girls are being thoroughly trained in the use of their language so that they can later act as teachers not only to other Greek children but to American boys and girls.

Mr. Rose said that many colleges have abandoned courses in Greek recently for "no good reason except that it was thought to be too difficult." He declared that when properly instructed, the language was no more difficult than Latin, Spanish, or any other tongue.

The Greek American Progressive Association is a fraternal organization with more than 20,000 members in 234 branches all over the United States and Canada. Its object is to promote and encourage loyalty and allegiance of its members to their respective adopted countries. It endeavors to teach and educate persons of Greek nationality in ideals and doctrines of citizenship; to educate its members in the fundamentals of constitutional government, to teach the science of political economy and to afford its members social and cultural enjoyment.

Many noted guests are expected to attend the Boston convention, including the Ambassador of Greece. General business sessions, election of officers, committee reports, banquets and rounds of entertainment will make up the program of the convention, which is to continue throughout the entire week.

BOSTON CHAMBER QUERIES SOLICITORS

During the last two months, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has investigated 32 new charitable and advertising solicitations. Five fraudulent solicitors have been arrested. The chamber maintains a bureau to investigate for its members any request for contributions. Over 6000 reports are made annually to members in response to inquiries.

The chamber has just succeeded in stopping a professionally promoted national soliciting campaign involving several million dollars. Its promoters would not give satisfactory assurance that a sufficient amount of the contributions would actually be used for the purpose for which it was solicited. The campaign corporation is now being dissolved.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba Band; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:05 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBS, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Gene Austin; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Regimentalists"; chorus.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
8:45 "Snoop and Scoop"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Quartet; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Rodemich Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Moss Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 S. S. Mayflower Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Interview of Louise Groody.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, W2XAB Anniversary Program.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Programs from Braves Field.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:15 "The Happy Repairman."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Shapiro and Shefter, piano duo.
6:00 CBS, Address, King Albert of Belgium, from Brussels; music.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, "The Street Singer."
7:45 "Hum and Strum," harmony duo.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Dance music.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass: (920kc-326m)

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists
3:00 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Church notices.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Hour Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS, Toscanini Fund Concert; soloists.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-New York Giants, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ..... Mendelssohn
Ase's Death, from suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Scherzo and finale from Symphony No. 5 ..... Beethoven

INTERVAL

Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
"Valse des Fleurs," from suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"American Fantasy" ..... Herbert

Connecticut Plans Finance Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., July 21—A statewide conference to clarify town finance issues and to aid the solution of the rural tax problem is scheduled for July 27 at the Connecticut Agricultural College. From an analysis of prevailing tax policies, it is hoped to adduce measures for relief to be pressed at the next session of the General Assembly.

The public with invited guests may hear informative delineations of local tax issues and witness the probing of economists for a taxation base more equitably conditioned to income than is the present base as it applies to the farmer.

Dr. George B. Clarke, assistant economist at the state college will outline and explain the program of the Connecticut Agricultural Tax Committee. Other speakers will include: Mr. William H. Blodgett, State Tax Commissioner; Mr. Edward F. Hall, State Commissioner of Finance and Control, and Mr. R. C. Hawley, professor of forestry at Yale University.

GOVERNOR WINANT SEEKS THIRD TERM

CONCORD, N. H., July 2 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for a third term. He is the first Governor in 50 years to have been elected for two terms, the first to have been elected for two consecutive terms, and, if reelected, would be the first Governor to have been elected for three terms. It is expected that he will be unopposed in the September primary.

Governor Winant, in a statement, said he sought a third term because "to leave an office of public trust in the time of trouble for promotion or retirement does not satisfy my feeling of obligation to those who have trusted me and always supported me."

SAUGUS EXPECTS $7.27 CUT IN TAXES

Saugus hopes to reduce its 1932 tax rate $7.27 and if the rate is accepted it will be the largest reduction yet reported in Massachusetts, according to Mr. John J. Mullen, newly appointed chairman of the board of assessors. Although the rate of $33.63 is unofficial, it is expected that the figure will be adopted next week. Last year's rate was $40.90.

Ayer officials today announced a reduction of $2.40, making the 1932 rate $32.80. Portland, Maine, citizens will pay the same rate this year as they did in 1931. At a meeting of the City Council last night, it was unanimously agreed to let the rate of $33.60 stand for another year.

CLINTON REQUESTS FEDERAL FUND LOAN

CLINTON, Mass., July 21 (AP)—The town of Clinton today requested, through Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council, a loan from the Federal Government under the terms of the recently enacted relief bill. It was the first town in Massachusetts to apply for relief in this way.

The request will be considered by the Executive Council at its regular weekly meeting next Wednesday. Although Clinton has a bonded indebtedness of only $8500, it has been unable to obtain funds from banks for the last two months. During that period town employees have not been paid and welfare work has been conducted by charitable organizations.

BOSTON CHAMBER AIDS SALES CONTACT

Efforts to maintain or better the position of Boston as third greatest wholesale market in the country are being made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce through new sales outlets for both local and distant concerns, it is announced today. More efficient selling methods are being promoted.

In the first six months of 1932, the chamber assisted in establishing sales contacts for 65 new products in the Boston market and it brought 200 manufacturers' agents and salesmen in contact with outside manufacturers and distributors seeking outlets in the Boston district.

EMPLOYERS STUDY LABOR INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21—The Western Massachusetts Employers' Association has appointed a committee of manufacturers, headed by Mr. Roe S. Clark of the Package Machinery Company, to study industrial insurance, particularly as it pertains to liability for injuries, and all new proposals related to workmen's compensation, old age insurance and unemployment insurance.

This committee also will study closely any new proposals for putting further restrictions on the employment of labor and methods of factory operation as possibly threatening to increase the elements of economic disturbance.

Mill Recovery Seen In Night Work End

(Continued from Page 1)

tile industry, appear flashes of actual business resumption in ever increasing numbers. Plants of the Nashua Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Mass., and Nashua, N. H., which employ about 2000 persons reopened July 18.

The Goodall Worsted Company at Sanford, Maine, and at Knoxville, Tenn., plans production expansion to the extent of 300 per cent. The Knoxville plant has been running for considerable time on full schedule, which has not permitted the mill to catch up with its orders.

The General Electric Company has called many of its employees back to duty in the Pittsfield plant for work on the construction of 2000 oil-burning furnaces.

The Fall River mill of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company reopened July 18 after a 15-day shutdown. About 275 of the 300 employees returned to work on an adjusted wage scale.

The rubber factories in Naugatuck, Conn., are operating on double shifts with the largest pay roll in three years.

Word likewise comes that the Daver-l Hat Body Corporation of New York has commenced production in Danbury, Conn.

HAIGIS WILL NOT RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Mr. John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer, today announced that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He said he had based his decision largely on a survey designed to learn the sentiment toward such candidacy. This, he said, while on the whole satisfactory revealed that certain important groups would withhold their support in the belief that a former Governor would eventually announce his candidacy.

Mr. Haigis further pointed the financial demands upon a candidate under the present direct primary system which constitute a burden that ordinary persons could not assume. He said that he regretted the conditions enumerated presented obstacles to a real opportunity to be of service.

OLD COLONY NAMED STATE DEPOSITORY

The Old Colony Trust Company is to serve as a depository for all the securities held by the 18 savings banks and trust companies taken over by the State, according to an announcement by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, yesterday. These securities involve a value running into millions of dollars.

Designating his action to be in the interest of the depositors of the closed banks, Mr. Guy said the selected bank in addition to serving as a depository would give its advice as to the disposition of the securities. Whether or not the trust company will act as the selling agent will be, he stated, determined later.

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DUBLIN'S SHARE IN CONFERENCE IS WELCOMED

Free State to Ascertain Views of Dominions on Oath Question

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After much hesitation, and to most people's surprise, the Irish Free State has decided to be represented at the Ottawa Conference.

In spite of the bitterness of the unsettled dispute between Great Britain and the Irish Free State, it is a fact that every one of the Dominions, including Great Britain, will welcome the presence of an Irish delegation.

A good many persons have asked what is the use of the Saorstat sending its delegates to Ottawa since Great Britain has announced in advance that it will enter into no agreement with the Free State while the latter persists in abolishing the oath of allegiance to the King in spite of its obligations under the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921.

It is certainly hard to see why the Irish are sending a delegation in these circumstances. Maybe it is due to the desire to stand well in the eyes of the Irish farmers who sold £23,000,000 of foodstuffs to Great Britain last year. Mr. de Valera would naturally wish to make it appear that he was leaving no stone unturned to keep this market.

Welcomed by Government

But whatever the reason for the presence of the Irish delegation at Ottawa, it is safe to say that the British Government will be delighted to see it there.

At worst its presence will clear the air. The whole Commonwealth will know where the Free State stands. Similarly, the Free State delegation will learn where the Commonwealth stands.

At Ottawa, Dublin's representatives will if they wish be able to join in the deliberations of the Imperial club as a whole. They will be entitled to take part in framing its policy—provided they are ready to abide by the rules. And if they wish to change the rules, they will have an opportunity of saying so, and why.

It is not to be imagined, however, that this is why there will be an Irish delegation at Ottawa. Most of the Irish delegates will undoubtedly arrive at the Canadian capital thinking they know all they want to know—and more—about the British Commonwealth.

Little Prospect of Capitulation

Some think the Free State Government is to be represented at Ottawa because it has decided to stage a dramatic climb-down if it finds it cannot persuade the British to accept the Irish point of view about the oath of allegiance.

It may be going to do so. But it would be highly optimistic to bank on such an outcome. The Free State Government is too deeply committed to its anti-oath position to be able easily to withdraw. Equally there is very slight prospect of a capitulation by the British to Dublin.

Is there any chance of a compromise? Possibly. It is conceivable, for instance, that Great Britain would be prepared to include the Free State in any agreements that may be negotiated at Ottawa on the understanding that the Free State would only benefit if and when a settlement of the oath dispute had been reached.

But it is more doubtful whether the Free State delegates would talk matters over on this basis, although the personnel of the delegation is certainly less inflexible than it would have been if Mr. de Valera himself had headed it.

Delicate Diplomacy Needed

Apart from this possibility, the presence of the Irish delegates appears to indicate that the Free State does not at present contemplate leaving the British Commonwealth of Nations. In this connection, however, a position of some delicacy is bound to arise on the opening day of the Conference for if precedent is followed, the first business transacted will be to dispatch a cable of loyalty to King George.

What will the Irish delegation do? Will it walk out? Will it absent itself from the meeting? Or will it subscribe to the message?

Absence from the meeting or a refusal to sign the message would raise an awkward situation for the other delegations. The action could not be overlooked. What would be done is another matter. No doubt every possible concession would be offered with regard to the wording of the cable. But it will undoubtedly not be easy to find phrases which the Irish delegates can pjut their pens to without making things awkward for themselves at home.

On the other hand, if the right form of words is found—though this would be even less easy—it might greatly facilitate subsequent agreement on the oath dispute.

Will Get Empire's Opinion

If the Irish have gone to Ottawa in the hope of getting converts to their points of view on the right of a Dominion to abolish the oath of allegiance, it is probable that they will find very little sympathy. The delegates of the other Dominions are at Ottawa to discuss tariffs, money problems and the restoration of prosperity. They are certainly not there to wrangle over constitutional complexities.

The Irish delegation will, however, have a useful opportunity at Ottawa to learn what informed opinion in the other Dominions think of their stand on the oath issue. Even if the views expressed are not altogether flattering to the Free State Government, they will nevertheless serve a fruitful purpose in clarifying the position for the future.

Short of a complete volte face from Dublin, the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole will ultimately have to face the issue of the oath of allegiance to the Crown, and whether it is to be regarded as essential for membership of the Commonwealth. That is an issue which Great Britain and the Free State, being only two out of eight members, cannot settle between themselves.

But of course there is no intention at present of tackling such a question at Ottawa.

Canada Offers Plan At Ottawa Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that what Great Britain was seeking was the lowering of trade barriers within the Empire rather than the raising of existing barriers against the outside world.

Mr. Bennett briefly touched upon the present economic disorder and upon the steps taken at Lausanne toward the establishment of a new economic order. Then he referred to the hopes based upon the present conference. "What do we hope for?" he asked.

"The answer is, I think, from all of us, Greater markets within the Empire. This is the answer from all of us undoubtedly, if we are persuaded, as I am, that greater Empire markets mean as well greater world markets. For to us in Canada closer Empire economic association does not men in any sense world dissociation.

"The trading potentialities of this Empire are great. But even one-quarter of the human race cannot profitably shut itself off from contact with the rest of the world. When we reach an agreement by which our products pass more freely from one Empire country to another we drive clear channels through the stagnant pools dammed up by world upheaval.

Enduring Agreements Needed

"The proposal of this Government has been put in terms general enough to permit consideration of all items that may rightfully claim to fall within the principle of it. It is made specific enough to permit of its discussion by the general conference and of its detailed analysis by technical committees to be set up for that purpose.

"The agreement should be an enduring one. This is not the time for ephemeral treaties. An arrangement terminable on short notice would, I fear, have but the effect of increasing instability of conditions. And trade stability is essential to our recovery. Furthermore a short-time agreement would, in our view, but suggest a real doubt as to its advantages.

"Let us manifest our confidence by adopting a plan the life-time of which will outlast any vicissitudes which may counsel its abrogation. But provision for flexibility must be made, so that either country may negotiate foreign trade agreements without impairing the effectiveness of agreed preferences.

Inquiry Into Money Question

"With the two great Dominions of Australia and New Zealand we have, within the past year, made agreements which, I believe, are already proving mutually advantageous. Those agreements, in the light of this proposal, may be reviewed and if possible made more comprehensive.

"Concurrently with the primary task of inquiring into the fiscal proposal we have made, an examination will be carried on, by a committee set up for that purpose, into the monetary question with a view to agreeing on some plan to be made the basis of discussion in a larger world conference, or of taking such measures as will be helpful, in so far as they may operate until action on a wider scale is possible.

"Committees may be set up to examine other agencies of inter-imperial coöperation, capable of contribution toward the effective operation of the fiscal arrangements upon which we will agree."

Australia Confident

Mr. Stanley Bruce, leader of the Australian delegation, speaking in general terms, said he looked for the conference to contribute a real step toward progressive restoration of commodity prices and in consequence the betterment of world conditions. Australia, he said, was prepared to contribute in every way possible for the accomplishment of the great aims for which the conference was called.

Mr. Bruce was followed by Mr. J. G. Coates, leader of the New Zealand delegation, who said:

"While the freeing of trade from restrictions recently imposed by foreign countries is a pressing necessity, the most urgent task of the moment is the rehabilitation of trade and industry within and among our own countries."

He was prepared, he said, to reduce the rates of duty on British goods and in certain cases increase the rates on foreign goods, thus increasing the margin of preference for British goods. He appealed to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to note that the raising of the price levels was the very essential of increased intraimperial trade.

New Zealand's Position

"New Zealand," he continued, "is concerned at the threatened flooding of the markets on which we rely; and in respect to dairy produce, meat and fruit we think that a quota on imports from foreign sources into the United Kingdom is urgently necessary. In offering this opinion, we are aware that the paramount consideration of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom must be the welfare of their own citizens, both as consumers and as producers. We are convinced that the quota can be applied without injury to their interests; and indeed, that while the interests of the consumer are safeguarded, the home producer can be materially assisted thereby.

"The further discussion of import quotas may presumably be postponed to a later stage of the conference. For the present, the New Zealand delegation give their full support to the general principle, viewing it as an emergency measure designed to tide us over this abnormal period.

"We look upon the quota, or some other effective means of insulating Empire markets from the disastrous influence of unduly low price levels, as having a vital connection with efforts to raise sterling prices. That these must be raised is generally realized. It may be that efforts to raise the price level should be undertaken on a basis even wider than that offered by this conference. But this surely does not justify the shirking of action within the competence of Empire countries."

Dublin Voices Coöperation

The Irish Free State is in doubt as to how it can make its contribution to the conference in view of the fact that its economic development "has only just begun," according to Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, leader of the Free State party. However, he said, "de realize that a foremost part finding adequate solutions for the crisis can be taken at this conference, the success of which is of vital import to all nations. We enter into the discussion of the conference in a spirit of friendly coöperation, and with the intention of making general trade agreements or particular agreements where such would be to the mutual advantage of the parties.

"Special difficulties have recently arisen which affect about 85 per cent of our external trade and which may involve substantial changes in form and direction of that trade as well as in the internal economic structure of our country. Apart from these difficulties, our economic position is in many respects unlike that of the other states here represented; our economic development has hardly begun.

"We are still, and shall be for some considerable time to come, engaged in the task of building up the elements of an economic life suitable to the conditions of our people. It is, therefore, more difficult for us to see the lines along which our contribution to the common endeavor must proceed.

Better Economic Conditions

"Our aim is the aim of all organized states, namely, to provide such economic conditions in our country as will allow the greatest possible number of our people to live there in peace and comfort. We seek to put an end to the anomaly of one-sided development which has caused a country relatively rich in natural resources to be the one country in Europe whose population has steadily decreased for almost a century.

"Like every other government represented at this conference, we seek, first of all, the interests of our own people, and any acceptance of general principles of economic relationship must be governed by the degree to which they serve that end.

"We believe that the freest possible development of each state of the Commonwealth is the best guarantee of mutual coöperation and friendship, and that no interstate relationship can have a permanent character which is not established on a completely free basis or which leaves either party in a position of inferiority."

Mr. Baldwin's Address

"The real importance of Ottawa," Mr. Baldwin said in his address, "lies in the fact that it marks the point where two roads diverge, the one leading to the development of purely national interests, the other to closer imperial unity, and to the recognition of advantages in mutual coöperation in trade. If when our task is finished we can say that we have definitely taken this latter road, the actual distance progressed is of minor importance, because progress will continue, and in the future we shall always be approaching nearer and nearer to the goal.

"While we have given what is, I think, the greatest privilege that can be extended to sister nations, namely, free entry, I again gratefully acknowledge, as I have done on previous occasions, the help that our country has received from the preference voluntarily given by the dominions, and in doing so I desire to express our warm appreciation of what has been done in that direction.

"Even now, however, we have by no means exhausted the field of mutual preference. Of the trade carried on by the Empire, 70 per cent is still with foreign countries, only 30 per cent among ourselves. Were conditions to remain as they are, the possibilities of expansion today are enormous, but looking to future generations, as population increases the scope can hardly be measured. Development may come quicker than we anticipate."

Trend Toward Larger Units

"Looking at the situation from another aspect," Mr. Baldwin continued, "the trend today is toward larger units. International trade is so hampered by barriers of all kinds that a strong opinion is developing in favor of groups, not necessarily political in character, but offering to members economic advantages in the mutual opening of markets.

"No one suggests that complete free trade within the Empire is possible. Considerations of revenue and of past policy stand in the way, but equally there can be no doubt that more constant communications and more complete information about imperial market requirements would, if properly focused, present governments with opportunities of securing trade with other countries of the Empire, and of making commercial arrangements with other groups of nations such as could hardly be reached if each government acted alone.

"What, then, should be the first aim of this conference? It should be to clear out the channels of trade among ourselves. For that purpose we need not measure too closely or too exactly the relative value of preferences given and received. If we all approach the problem with a view to seeing how much each can contribute to the common stock without detriment to our national interests, we shall not need to concern ourselves with the relative advantages obtained by each, since we shall know that an increase in the purchasing power of any member of the Empire must show itself in increased imperial trade, and the prosperity of each will add to the prosperity of all.

Trade Urgently Needed

"The present universal depression makes the extension and improvement of Imperial trade a matter of urgent importance to all parts of the Empire. The extension and greater activity of Empire trade is the most hopeful means of stimulating demand in the world markets and of restoring a sound level of wholesale commodity prices.

"It is our policy in the United Kingdom to coöperate in any practical international scheme designed to secure recovery of world prices. There are however, limits to what even a large group of countries can do to raise their own price level if the trend of prices in the outside world is persistently downward.

"Among the factor which should operate toward a restoration of price levels the first place must be assigned to the recovery of confidence by trades and producers. This object can best be achieved by assuring traders of a market for their goods, by the removal or limitation of existing barriers to trade, particularly arbitrary and erratic quota systems and exchange restrictions, by finding a solution of the problem of reparations and war debts, and by lessening the heavy burden of taxation and interest charges.

Increase in Preferences

"Reverting now to Empire trade, we hope that as a result of this conference we may be able not only to maintain existing preferences but in addition to find ways of increasing them.

"There are two ways in which increased preference can be given—either by lowering barriers among ourselves or by raising them against others. The choice between these two must be governed largely by local considerations, but subject to that, it seems to us that we should endeavor to follow the first rather than the second.

Let us therefore aim at the lowering rather than the raising of barriers, even if we cannot fully achieve our purpose now, and let us remember that any action we take here is bound to have its reaction elsewhere."

Head British 'Teams'

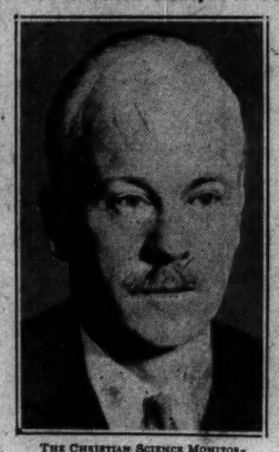


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

CARRY BANNERS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

At Left—STANLEY BALDWIN, Head of the British Delegation to Imperial Economic Conference. At Right—LORD BURGHLEY, Famous Hurdler and Captain of the British Olympic Team.

Host to Delegates At Ottawa Conference



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

EARL OF BESSBOROUGH
Governor-General of Canada
Opens Conference in Name of King

Listening-In at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 21—The sun is shining. That is important. It matters not whether the foliage drips in rain in the next few days, the sun is shining. On the Empire which is having its economic future shaped here it never sets, for the British Empire is spread over the globe, occupying one-fourth of its surface and providing sustenance for more than a quarter of its population.

* * *

All of the delegates wear an air of importance. Behind their eyes secrets linger. But you might as well try to extract sunshine from a cucumber as to get them to divulge their line of policy. No one is surprised at this. Did Mr. Lloyd George give a single indication of what he was to do on the eve of Versailles? And important as that treaty gathering was it ranks no greater in importance than this conference which seeks a way out of the economic difficulties in which the world seems to be floundering.

* * *

We sat within a yard or two of Mr. Stanley Baldwin the other day. There was a merry twinkle in his eye. Herein reposes the saving grace of humor which not only lightens a conference but often lifts it out of its grave aspect and carries it on the road to success. Mr. Baldwin is the chief British delegate, but his side partner, Mr. J. H. Thomas, or "Jim" as he is commonly known, also carries his serious burden lightly. When "Stan," as Mr. Thomas referred to the former Prime Minister, and "Jim" get together there is no lack of entertainment.

* * *

Clothes may not make the man but they can break an engagement. Lord Hailsham, one of the British delegates, had a date along with his confreres to meet the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, soon after his arrival in Ottawa. His baggage, including frock coat and topper, had been delayed in transmission, however, and Lord Hailsham preferred to forgo his audience to appearing in the "wrong thing."

* * *

Swift once had a wonderful plan for simplifying conversation by abolishing words. Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, chief Australian delegate, may not have heard of it but it fits exactly with his method of treating correspondents. A good-natured smile, and well, you understand. . . .

* * *

Bellboys and redcaps wear a puzzled air. Turbaned visitors are handing them rupees and distant delegates are giving them currency so strange that they know not whether they are being tipped or "gypped."

* * *

Said one of the stenographers with the British delegation: "What is a nickel?" "Tuppence ha'penny," answered her friend. "Don't we get the benefit of the exchange?" returned the other, still unsatisfied. And so the intricacies of the monetary problem are being debated even by the typists.

* * *

The final decision to select a certain make of motorcar for the use of the delegates to the conference was made on the basis of Canadian labor content. More Canadian labor was used in one make than another. That settled the issue. Thus the conference puts into practice a theory it has not yet discussed.

* * *

More like a fleet of pleasure yachts than of practical land vehicles are the cars placed by an automobile concern in Ottawa at the service of the delegates. Not only do they shine in silver and new paint, but small flags of the respective dominions fly from their forepeaks, or radiator caps, and their military chauffeurs in khaki uniforms and peaked caps suggest the smartness of the sea. All the delegates now need is a fair wind to start them.

New Zealand to Offer New Trade Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Mr. J. G. Coates, Minister of Public Works and of Employment in the Coalition Government, heads the New Zealand delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. With him are Mr. W. Downie Stewart, Minister of Finance and Customs, and a strong body of official advisers and representatives of national industries. The Prime Minister, Mr. G. W. Forbes, considers it his duty to remain in New Zealand.

"If the British Government is to grant further facilities for the encouragement of New Zealand and other Dominion trade by way of tariff changes or other means," Mr. Forbes declared recently, "reciprocal advantages must be accorded by the Dominions to exports from the United Kingdom. New Zealand has gone a very long way in that direction by granting tariff preference to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. The Government, however, is satisfied that there still remains a relatively large field for economic coöperation, and it thinks that the concessions it is able to offer will be sufficient to place New Zealand in a favorable situation in discussing the matter with the Imperial authorities.

"The view of the New Zealand Government," said Mr. Forbes, "is that the Ottawa Conference should be approached in a mood of mutual coöperation, and not from a point of view of mere bargaining or fine balancing of advantages that can be accorded by one unit of the Empire to another."

Mr. Forbes regretted the restrictions on trade caused by tariffs and said that "if by mutual agreement we now seek to move toward a greater freedom of commerce over one-fourth of the world, this is in no sense antagonistic to the interests of other nations, but, on the contrary, it can well be a step toward the general end which we desire."

BEET SUGAR DISTRIBUTION

NEW YORK, June 21—Distribution of beet sugar in the United States in six months of 1932 totaled 605,208 long tons, raw sugar value, an increase of 90,449 or 17.5 per cent over the like period of 1931.

VACCINATION OF DOGS OPPOSED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Anti-Vivisection Society Urges Citizens to File Their Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Protests against the compulsory vaccination of dogs, coming from their friends and owners in all parts of the country, are being presented to residents of this city by the San Francisco Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc.

"In view of the persistent efforts being made," the Anti-Vivisection Society has stated in an open letter, "we take the liberty of submitting some protests against similar ordinances in other states.

"The questions whether rabies is a specific, diagnosable disease, and whether prophylactic inoculation . . . prevents or rather spreads the disease, is beneficial or harmful to the dog, are so controversial among medical men and veterinaries that it is both an infringement of our rights as citizens and a reflection on our intelligence to refuse us the choice between such drastically opposed viewpoints; particularly when one side is so obviously biased financially.

"Legislators are not permitted to vote on any measure in which they are known to be pecuniarily interested. Why should we be more trustful of medical men, veterinaries and serum manufacturers than we are of the men we have chosen to represent us in the Legislature?

"Dr. John P. Kohler, health commissioner of Milwaukee, Wis., whose frankness we admire, if we do not approve his methods, enlightened us by this statement, made in the Wisconsin Medical Journal of December, 1925:

"'We have three methods for persuading the unprotected to get themselves vaccinated—education, fright, pressure. . . . For example: during March and April we tried education and vaccinated only 63,000; during May we tried fright and pressure and vaccinated 233,000.'

"It might be well to investigate whether the call for rabies vaccination of dogs in certain parts of California is also perhaps due to fright and pressure rather than actual facts, particularly when we remember that the same group of men, who would profit directly or indirectly by this ordinance, would be the ones to diagnose the presence of the disease.

"Be that as it may, this ordinance would put an unnecessary expense and inconvenience, both on the resident dog owner and the tourist, who, in these days of the automobile, takes his dogs along for companionship and protection.

"Compulsory rabies vaccination of dogs would at once create the idea that rabies is epidemic in California and might entail an even greater loss to the business interests and tourist trade of the State than did the foot and mouth disease of 1924, still green in our memory.

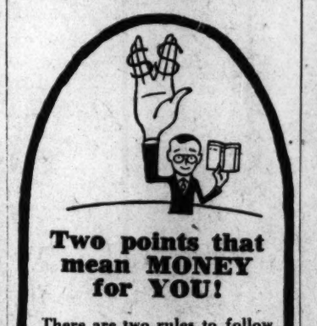
"We earnestly beg you to do all in your power to defeat such an ordinance in your community or to repeal the same where it already has been passed."

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EARLY TICKET SALE SOARING

1,300,000 Single Admissions Sold Exceed All Previous Marks

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (AP)—With the opening day of the Xth Olympiad nine days hence, advance ticket sales passed the 1,300,000 single admissions mark yesterday, thereby exceeding all attendance marks of the modern games.

Zack Farmer, general manager of the local organizing committee, predicted the Olympic Stadium with its capacity of 105,000 seats would be a sell out for the opening ceremony July 30.

Ticket sales have doubled and redoubled during the last few days with a steady stream of purchases in the Los Angeles offices while large blocks have been sent out of town.

More than 700 Texans have leased an entire hotel here, and are coming in one group to attend the cosmopolitan classic. Approximately 1000 rooters from Japan are expected within the next few days.

Still Plenty of Room

While the sales total to date is almost double of the entire attendance of the 1928 games at Amsterdam, Farmer points out that there is still plenty of room for those who wish to see the games. The total daily capacity of the various stadia for the events is approximately 400,000 and the championships spread over a 16-day period.

The opening ceremony is showing the heaviest sale with the track and field events, the demonstration American football game, swimming, boxing and wrestling attracting the attention of the purchasers in that order.

A temporary lull marked the foreign invasion of athletes yesterday with only Norway and its team of five adding its bit to the international settlement, which has grown past the 700 mark with such large teams as Germany, Great Britain, Canada, the major portion of the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and South Africa as yet unreported.

Rifle Captain Out

The foreign contingent experienced its first misfortune when Col. Guiseppe Pirio-Biroli, 52, captain of the Italian rifle team, met with a mishap at the Olympic shooting range while directing his marksmen in practice and will be unable to compete.

Today's list of arrivals will include 18 members of the Canadian swimming team, Germany's team of approximately 100; 10 members of the Czechoslovakian team, and stragglers of the American, Greek and Argentine teams.

Army Four Enters Junior Polo Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 21—The United States Army team won the most impressive victory of its season so far when it entered the final round of the national junior pony polo championship yesterday at the Rumson Country Club. Encountering the Templeton four, headed by the redoubtable Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, the second highest ranking player of the United States, and the highest handicap player in the tourney, the officers won by a score of 8 to 2, and held Guest scoreless.

The Army team depended chiefly on its combination play, rather than any star, but the performance of the newest player of the team, Lieut. G. W. Read Jr., in his immediate handling of Guest, gives him the palm. The two forwards, Lieut. J. N. McFarland and Lieut. McDowell Jones, were also impressive in their combination work on attack. Their play put the officers in the lead right from the start, and with their rearguard preventing gains by Templeton, the margin was held all the way.

The final game of the series will be played on Saturday, with the winners of yesterday encountering the Bahabur four for the title. On Friday the second match of the Herbert Memorial Cup series, between the losers of yesterday and the Sands Point team, will be played on a handicap basis. The summary:

NATIONAL JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Pos.	U. S. ARMY	TEMPLETON
No. 1	Lieut. J. N. McFarland	J. H. Whitney
No. 2	Lieut. McDowell Jones	F. W. C. Guest
No. 3	Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	R. R. Guest
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	J. R. Fell

Score—U. S. Army 8, Templeton 2. Goals—McFarland 3, Jones 3, Read 2 for Army; Whitney, R. Guest for Templeton. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NAIAD NEEDS ONLY ONE MORE VICTORY

SAN PEDRO, Calif., July 21 (AP)—After a committee decision to throw out a protested first race in the battle for the six-meter class place on America's Olympic Yachting Team, Naiad, of San Francisco slipped to a 57s. victory over Gallant, Los Angeles sloop, off this port yesterday.

Naiad was officially credited with two victories to one for Gallant last night. If Mike Casserly sails the northern boat to a first today, she will be America's candidate in the Olympics. If Gallant wins, a sail-off will be required.

The losing boat will be chartered by a group of Canadian yachtsmen and sailed in the Internationals by Jack Cribb, it was said here last night.

In the light air, Naiad stole a lead from the heavy weather Gallant on rounding the first marker of the six-leg race yesterday and covered 12 miles in 2h., 27m., 25s.

MAROONS SELL SIEBERT

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the sale of A. C. "Babe" Siebert, big left winger, to the New York Rangers. Siebert is the second of the "Big-S" forward line to be sold by the Maroons. Nelson Stewart having been purchased by the Boston Bruins. Only "Hooley" Smith remains of the once powerful combination.

SARAZEN AND OUIMET TO PLAY

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, holder of the United States and British open golf championships, and Francis D. Ouimet, amateur titleholder, will meet in two special 18-hole matches at Boston, Aug. 23 and 24. The first will be played over the Winchester Country Club course, and the second probably at Brae Burn.

California Has 3 In Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 21—Three Californian and one Massachusetts woman player qualified yesterday for the semifinal round of the Essex County Club invitation singles and two of them were the finalists last year. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., top seeded player, and Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, are the two 1931 finalists in play, while Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., and Carolyn Babcock of Berkeley, Calif., are the other semifinalists.

Only one of yesterday's quarterfinal matches went to three sets and that was the one in which Miss Cruickshank defeated Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Mrs. Painter, who is the former Marjorie A. Morrill, played her fine forehand strokes to the limit in defeating Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, winner of the Longwood singles last Saturday, 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Harper had little trouble disposing of Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, 6—1, 6—3.

Play in the doubles section also reached the semifinal round, with the seeded teams coming through, although Mrs. Harper and Miss Cruickshank, seeded No. 1, had a hard battle defeating Anne Page of Philadelphia and Miss Ceurvorst. The Misses Page and Ceurvorst won the first set 6—1, but lost the next two 9—7, 6—0. The summary.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 6—1, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Carolyn Babcock, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 6—0

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Carolyn Babcock, Berkeley, defeated Mrs. H. R. Guild, Brookline and Margaret Blake, Lenox, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Baroness Giacomo Levi, New York, and Mary Greef, Kansas City, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland and Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Anne Townsend, Philadelphia, and Florence LeBoutillier, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., and Anne Page, Philadelphia, 1—6, 9—7, 6—0.

Seeded Net Stars Justify Selection

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 21—The real stars of the tournament settled into their strides yesterday, and justified their selection as occupants of the seeded places by overwhelming their opponents in the second round of the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. Though only seven of the seeded players came through, the other would have done so had he not elected to default at match point. Five, including the first three, came through in straight sets, with R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, showing his real play for the first time this season, in defeating Edward W. Burns, the local champion, 6—1, 6—2.

The solitary exception came when Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, after an effort to play out his match with Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, in spite of the result of recent play, defaulted at match point to the Yonkers youth, rather than put the latter out of the tourney. Grant, the mighty atom, as he is frequently called, fought himself as much as his opponent most of the match, and when he was leading in the third set at 5—4, with three points secured on his own service, walked off the court and surrendered his chance.

CRESCENT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

C. B. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Fritz Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., 6—2, 7—5.

J. G. Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated J. L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—1.

Dr. E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., won from Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 4—6, 4—5, 0—40, default.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., defeated Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, Mo., 6—3, 9—7.

R. B. Bell, New York, defeated E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

G. S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—4, 6—2.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated R. T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

ANOTHER SWEEP FOR AMERICAN YACHTS

RYDE, Isle of Wight, July 21 (AP)—The United States swept the third race of the series with England for the British-America cup, yesterday, to take an overwhelming lead in the six-meter yacht classic.

Nancy finished first, trailed by the other three American contenders, Bob Kat, Lucie and Jill with three British entries bringing up the rear. The fourth British boat, Vorsa, retired before the end of the race.

The fourth race will be sailed tomorrow and unless the American boats should break down the United States is favored to win that one too and retain the cup. The Americans swept the first race Monday, and sent the first three finishers across the line Tuesday, only Lucie being defeated by the British entries.

The wind was light as the fleet started the third race, but conditions improved on the second leg. The four American boats finished within four minutes of each other with the first British entry six minutes behind Nancy.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	66	45	.595
Hollywood	63	48	.568
San Francisco	57	51	.528
Los Angeles	56	53	.514
Seattle	54	56	.491
Oakland	50	60	.455
Sacramento	50	61	.450
Missions	44	66	.400

RESULTS JULY 20

Oakland 5, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 1.
Portland 4, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 3, Missions 2.

SARAZEN EQUALS COURSE RECORD

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 21 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, British and United States open champion, equaled the record for the Chain O' Lakes Country Club golf course here yesterday, with a 69, two under par, in an exhibition match. Sarazen and Don Ransberger, local amateur, defeated Tommy Armour and John Woolverton, 1 up.

CHICAGO RELEASES CARAWAY

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Cecil "Pat" Caraway, left-handed pitcher, was released by the Chicago White Sox yesterday to the Buffalo Club of the International League. Caraway pitched good ball for the White Sox in 1930, but fell into a slump last season, winning 10 and losing 24. He has been ineffective this year.

PIRATES, CUBS ARE DEFEATED

Phillies, Giants and Cardinals Win in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	49	36	.576
Chicago	48	39	.552
Boston	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	46	46	.500
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	42	47	.472
New York	39	45	.464
Cincinnati	40	55	.421

RESULTS JULY 20

Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 9, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 16, Brooklyn 5
Only games scheduled.

Chuck Klein's big bat led Philadelphia to a 6-to-2 triumph over the first-place Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in the National League and prevented the leaders from gaining valuable ground. Chicago lost a chance to pick up a game on the Pirates, when beaten by New York, 9 to 1. The St. Louis Cardinals pounded five Brooklyn pitchers and won, 16 to 5. Boston and Cincinnati were not scheduled to play.

Klein accounted for half of his team's runs with two home runs and a triple, despite the fact that just before game time there was some question as to whether or not he would play. The Phillies as a team drove out 13 hits, but did not do much in the scoring line until the sixth. Heinie Meine started for the Pirates and held his opponents in check for a while, but weakened in the sixth and seventh. Ed Holley went the distance for the Phillies.

Burleigh Grimes made his first start for the Cubs since July 4, but was treated rather roughly by the Giants. The New Yorkers touched him for seven hits during his stay in the box and scored five runs. Frank Hogan hit a home run in the second inning. Mel Ott was the real batting star, however, with a triple and homer. Both of his hits came with two on base. Hubbell pitched brilliant ball for the Giants after the first inning.

The Cardinals pounded the ball to every corner of the field. All five Brooklyn pitchers looked the same to them, 22 safeties coming during the eight innings. The champions bunched eight hits with a pair of Brooklyn errors for eight runs in the seventh. Jake Flowers led the St. Louis attack with a home run and four singles, while Orsatti had two doubles and as many singles. O'Doul and Stripp hit circuit drives for the Dodgers. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	6	13	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Meine, Spencer and Grace. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Donnelly. Time—2h.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	9	14	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Grimes, May, Smith and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Reardon. Time—1h. 49m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	1	3	1	0	0	8	0	x	16	22	1
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	10	4

Batteries—Carleton, Lindsey and Wilson; Clark, Shaute, Mungo, Phelps, Moore and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 19m.

Louisville Wins Harding Trophy

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21 (AP)—Louisville's four-man team won the Harding Cup in the qualifying round of the national public links tournament here yesterday with a score of 606 and and medalist honors went to a California school boy, Joseph Nichols, who was runnerup last year to Charles Ferrara.

Nichols, who likes to play golf but apparently doesn't like to talk about it, was cool and methodical in his play again this year and showed in the 36-hole qualifying round he has improved his game since 1931. The 16-year-old Long Beach player added 74 yesterday to his 71 of Tuesday and was on his game. He had some trouble at times but made an eagle 3 on one hole and collected three birdies to make up for it.

Next to Louisville in the Harding Cup contest in which 33 cities entered teams was the Chicago aggregation, one stroke higher than its Kentucky hosts.

Behind Nichols' low 145 were four players with 146: Ray E. Wiggins, Oakland, Calif.; Donald O'Bryan, Louisville; William Jelliffe, Los Angeles and Ralph Strafaci, Brooklyn school boy.

Joseph Nichols, Long Beach	71	74—145
Donald O'Bryan, Louisville	73	73—146
William Jelliffe, Los Angeles	73	73—146
Ralph Strafaci, Brooklyn	71	75—146
R. E Wiggins, Oakland	73	73—146
William Heinlein, Indianapolis	73	74—147
Pete Miller, Chicago	73	74—147
Talbot Boyer, Portland	73	74—147
Ervin Schaber, Louisville	75	74—149
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville	76	73—149
Horace Lacey, Little Rock	71	79—150
Henk Foley, Chicago	75	75—150
O. C. Sleppy, Long Beach	74	76—150
Felvin Carpenter, Columbus	74	76—150
E. J. Donohue, St. Louis	74	76—150
Bob Hamilton, Evansville	78	73—151
R. E. Jones, Richmond	72	79—151
J. A. Merola, New York	78	73—151
Vernon Letzler, Akron	79	72—151
B. H. Burrows, Washington	76	75—151
Ade Fordham, St. Paul	76	75—151
Al Campbell, Seattle	75	76—151
Albert Wilkins, Brooklyn	76	76—152
Byron Hunt, Columbus	72	80—152
Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville	74	78—152
Mike Parco, Buffalo	77	75—152
Gus Fetz, Chicago	77	75—152
Charles Ferrara, San Francisco	76	77—153
Russell Burdett, Portland	78	75—153
Al Priebe, St. Paul	77	76—153
Joe Coria, St. Paul	71	82—153
Bobby Dale, Indianapolis	77	76—153

104 PLAYERS TO QUALIFY

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association yesterday announced that 104 players would be qualified in 25 districts for the national professional championship over the Keller course, St. Paul, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3. The qualifying limit for each district: Central New York, 3; Eastern Missouri, 1; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 1; Metropolitan (New York), 14; Michigan, 6; Middle Atlantic, 4; Midwest (Kansas City), 13; Minnesota, 3; Nebraska, 1; New England, 12; New Jersey, 5; Northeastern New York, 4; Northern California, 2; Ohio, 6; Oklahoma, 2; Pacific Northwest, 2; Philadelphia, 7; Southeast, 4; Southern California, 3; Texas, 3; Tri-State (Pittsburgh), 3; Western New York, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

T. C. THOMAS WINS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 21—T. C. Thomas of the Mt. Anthony Club of Bennington, won the qualifying round gold medal in the annual Vermont State amateur golf championship tournament on the course of the Equinox Links Club, here, yesterday, with a card of 77. W. R. Pond Jr. of Rutland, was second with 78 and George G. Smith, Rutland, third with 79.

West Superior To Central Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN, Ger.—The German swimming championships for men and women held here definitely established west Germany's supremacy over central Germany this year. The two Cologne clubs, Sparta and Poseidon, scored more victories than central Germany's strongholds, the Hellas Club in Magdeburg and the Leipzig Poseidon Club.

In women's swimming, Berlin succeeded in retaining its lead owing to fine work of the Nixe Club, which included several very young swimmers in its relay teams with much success. One of these teams established a new German record in the 100-meter crawl relay race, with 3m. 57 2-5s.

One of the best feats of the men's championships was Raymond Deiter's victory in three crawl races. On the whole, however, Germany's men are rather weak. On the other hand, the Germans do well in breast and backstroke swimming and in waterpolo.

The 100-meter crawl race for men was won by E. Derichs in 1m. 3½s. Karl Schubert, the title-holder, led at first, but was soon caught. Meanwhile, Otto Wille, who swam surprisingly well in his heat, overhauled Derichs and there was a fierce battle between the two.

The 200-meter crawl, the 400-meter crawl and the 1500-meter crawl titles were all won in grand style by Deiters, of the Sparta Club, Cologne, in 2m. 23½s., 5m. 17 1-5s., and 21m. 35 4-5s., respectively. The last two times are better than those of the championships of 1931.

Ernst Kueppers won the 100-meter backstroke event in 1m. 12.1s. He swam in excellent style and took the lead after 15 meters. One of the best races of the championships was the 200 meter breaststroke, which was won by Erwin Sietas in 2m. 51½s. Karl Wittenberg, last year's title-holder, underrating Sietas' sprinting abilities, permitted him to get too far ahead. Sietas easily warded off the challenge made after the first 125 meters. Wittenberg arrived second in 2m. 53s. Both Kueppers and Sietas were included in the German Olympic team.

The Poseidon Club, Cologne, won the 100-meter and 200-meter crawl relay races for men in 4m. 20.3s. and 10m. 5s. respectively. In both races, Cologne won easily. The 200-meter breaststroke relay race for men was won in 12m. 9.1s. by the Swimming Club Goeppingen. Hellas, Magdeburg, came in second in 12m. 24 1-5s., although its final man was none other than the famous Erich Rademacher. It was a hopeless task for him to try to make good the deficiencies of the other team members Leipzig won the backstroke-breaststroke, combined relay race for men in 5m. 19.5s., mainly through the good swimming of its last man, Herbert Heinrich. The 200-meter crawl relay race was won by the Freiberg Swimming Club in 13m. 3 3-5s.

The women's championships produced keen racing. Hilde Salbert won the 100-meter crawl race in 1m. 13 1-5s., which is 3 1-5s. better than last year's champion Lotte Kotulla returned. Fräulein Salbert moved with great ease and, in the opinion of experts, should become a crack swimmer. Fräulein Middendorf secured the second place for Nixe, Berlin, in 1m. 15.2s. The 100-meter backstroke title went to Anneliese Kirchner in 1m. 27s.

In the 200-meter breaststroke event, Lisa Rocke, holder of the world's record and German champion in 1930, led at the start. But Gerta Suchardt, last year's champion, spurted grandly, to win the race in 3m. 17s. Fräulein Engelmann, who is also a member of the Nixe Club, Berlin, surprised by being second in 3m. 18.1s., while Fräulein Rocke came in third.

A new German record was established by the Nixe Club in the 100-meter crawl relay race, which was won in 3m. 57.4s., or 18s. less than the time of last year's winner. The backstroke-breaststroke combined relay race was won by the Nixe Club in 6m. 7.2s.

ROBERTSON NAMES COACHES TO EVENTS

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Assigning himself to the handling of the 400-meter relay team and naming seven active assistants to coach most of the other events, Lawson Robertson, head coach, yesterday laid the ground work for tuning up the American Olympic track and field team for the games.

Robertson, who will supervise everything in addition to specializing in the 400-meter relay, indicated he probably would name more assistants after arrival today at Los Angeles. The present assistants and their duties:

John Magee, Bowdoin College (hammer throw, discus and javelin); Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth (hurdles); Eddie L. Farrell, Harvard (broad jump); Hec Edmundson, Washington (800 meters run); Dean Cromwell, Southern California (sprints, broad jump, pole vault); Boyd Comstock, Los Angeles A. C., (shotput, high jump); George Bresnahan, Iowa, (hurdles, broad jump, 1600-meter relay).

In addition to the definite assignments, Robertson has selected 14 advisory coaches. He explained the "advisory" classification did not mean those so listed would not be active in the coaching of their own athletes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	60	38	.612
Buffalo	56	41	.577
Baltimore	54	44	.551
Montreal	49	45	.521
Rochester	50	49	.505
Jersey City	47	55	.461
Reading	42	58	.420
Toronto	34	62	.354

RESULTS JULY 20

Newark 6, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 4.
Jersey City 2, Toronto 1.
Reading 4, Montreal 3.
Baltimore at Buffalo (postponed).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	65	32	.670
Chattanooga	62	34	.646
Nashville	44	46	.489
Birmingham	45	50	.474
Little Rock	44	50	.468
New Orleans	43	56	.434
Knoxville	42	56	.429
Atlanta	37	58	.389

RESULTS JULY 20

Memphis 15, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 4.
Birmingham 8, Little Rock 3.
Only games scheduled.

CONLEY TO BINGHAMTON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International League have ordered Outfielder Eddie Conley of the defunct Springfield Rifles, to the Binghamton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Several Rifles had joined Binghamton earlier.

GROVE SCORES HIS FIFTEENTH

Gives A's Sixth Straight Victory—Yankees Best Chicago Again

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	28	.689
Philadelphia	55	38	.591
Cleveland	53	38	.582
Detroit	48	39	.552
Washington	50	41	.540
St. Louis	39	49	.443
Chicago	30	58	.341
Boston	21	67	.239

RESULTS JULY 20

New York 7, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 8, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 5.
Washington 4, Detroit 1.

Bob "Lefty" Grove won his fifteenth victory of the 1932 campaign yesterday by pitching his team, the Philadelphia Athletics, to an 8-to-5 triumph over St. Louis. It was Philadelphia's sixth straight victory in the American League and the eleventh defeat in a row for the Browns. New York made it five straight over the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 2. The Cleveland Indians concluded their series in Boston by winning, 8 to 1. After losing three in succession to Detroit, Washington turned around yesterday and won, 4 to 1.

The Athletics hit the ball hard behind Grove, touching Sam Gray for 16 safeties. A late St. Louis rally was cut short. Jimmy Foxx was the leading Philadelphia batter, with a double and a pair of singles. Mickey Cochrane hit a home run and single. The Browns found Grove for 11 hits, but failed in the pinches a number of times. Irving Burns, with a single and triple, led the St. Louis attack.

Johnny Allen limited the White Sox to a pair of doubles and three singles at New York, while his team mates made 12 hits off Pete Daglia in seven innings. The game ended New York's home stand against the western clubs of the junior circuit with a record of 12 victories in 17 starts. Frankie Crosetti starred at the plate for the Yankees, hitting a homer and single. He drove in four runs. Grube made two hits for the White Sox.

Mel Harder shut out the Red Sox for eight innings, but let up for a while in the ninth and saw the Boston club score its only run. The Indians had two big innings behind the young right-hander, three runs coming home in the second and five in the seventh. Bob Kline, who started for the Red Sox, was driven to the showers in the seventh during Cleveland's five-run rally.

The Senators had only one scoring inning against the Tigers, but that was all they needed. Myer opened the sixth with a single and Manush followed with a double. Cronin's fly scored Myer, and Kuhel accepted a base on balls. Then with two out, Bluege walked, filling the bases. Berg's timely double followed, clearing the bases. Lloyd Brown went the route for the Senators and was effective in the pinches. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	x	8	16	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	11	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Gray and Ferrell. Umpires—Nallin, Van Graflan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 47m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	x	7	12	0
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Allen and Jorgens; Daglia, Faber and Grube, Berry. Losing pitcher—Daglia. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 34m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	12	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	2

Batteries—Harder and Sewell; Kline, Jablonowski, Gallagher and Tate. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—1h. 53m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	x	4	7	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Brown and Berg; Sorrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—1h. 41m.

FIVE VICTORIES IN FIFTH CHESS ROUND

BERNE, Switz., July 21 (AP)—The fifth round of the International Chess Masters tournament was contested here yesterday and the winners were Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Sultan Khan of India, and Hans Johner, Paul Johner, and Henneberger, all of Switzerland. Dr. Alekhine's game with Dr. Euwe was adjourned in an even position. The summary:

First Board—Bogoljubow, Germany, vs. Gygli, Switzerland, adjourned.

Second Board—Flohr, Czechoslovakia, defeated Rivier, Switzerland.

Third Board—Henneberger, Switzerland, defeated Dr. Bernstein, France.

Fourth Board—Dr. Alekhine, France, adjourned with Dr. Euwe, Holland.

Fifth Board—Paul Johner, Switzerland, defeated Dr. Voellmy, Switzerland.

Sixth Board—Colin, Switzerland, drew with Grob, Switzerland.

Seventh Board—Sultan Khan, India, defeated Dr. Staehelin, Switzerland.

Eighth Board—Hans Johner, Switzerland, defeated Dr. Naegeli, Switzerland.

The leading scores: Alekhine, 4—0; Colin and Flohr, each 4—1; Dr. Euwe, 3—1; Dr. Bernstein, Henneberger and Sultan Khan, each 3—2; Dr. Voellmy, 2½—2½.

ENGLISH TENNIS STARS TO INVADE

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Four of England's ranking men tennis players and two of the country's leading women stars will compete in the United States lawn tennis championships at Forest Hills in August and September.

Mrs. J. B. Pitman and Joan Ridley, ranked No. 6 and 7, respectively, will arrive Monday for the women's title play, which starts Aug. 15.

The men's team of H. W. "Bunny" Austin, Fred Perry, J. S. Olliff and E. R. Avory will arrive two weeks later. The men's championships are Sept. 3-10. Austin and Perry are ranked No. 1 and 2, respectively, in England, while Olliff is No. 7 and Avory No. 10.

The two teams also will compete at Boston in the mixed doubles.

SCHLEICHER IS FINE PROSPECT

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 21 (AP)—Addition of Bob Schleicher, an infielder who is regarded by the Boston Braves as a fine major league prospect, to the ranks of the Harrisburg Senators on option, was made here last night. After training with the Minneapolis Millers last spring, he joined the Selma Club of the Southeastern League and was batting .398 when the league disbanded. His home is in Nashville, Tenn.

MARINE STADIUM DEDICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 21—The Marine Stadium, where the Olympic rowing races are to be held, will be dedicated July 23. The Father Neptune ceremony, powerboat and rowing races and other events are being arranged for an elaborate program.

Railroad Loan Plan Held to Aid Trade Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21—A plan to aid in breaking the trade slump through Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to the railroads, to enable them to put their equipment back into good shape, thus requiring the employment of thousands of men in constructive work and the ordering of supplies from related industries, has been put before Mr Ogden S. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, by a committee of Monroe County Republicans.

Precedent for such a move, Mr. Harry J. Bareham, Monroe County Republican chairman, said, can be found in the action of Mr. Alfred H. Smith, who, in 1921, as president of the New York Central, placed orders for 20,000 railroad cars. This order was credited with doing much to break the depression of 1921.

Mr. Mills admitted when the plan was presented to him, Mr. Bareham said, that thus far most of the borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had been to stave off receiverships and to steady the roads for the pull through the depression, instead of encouraging employment or new business.

Mr. Mills told the Monroe County men, Mr. Bareham said, that all underlying economic factors seem now to be on an even keel and what is needed to end the depression is something positive and unusual to start things moving upward.

Pittsburgh Seeks Home Loan Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 21—Rumblings of a three-cornered campaign for one of the district home loan banks which would be provided by the Federal Loan Bank Bill which President Hoover is expected to sign within 10 days were heard in Pittsburgh yesterday. The other two contestants for the bank are Cleveland and Cincinnati.

A definite movement is afoot here to besiege Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania for their support on the ground that Pittsburgh and Allegheny County have a vital interest in the proposed bank because of the more than 200,000 building and loan members and the many savings banks here.

Mr. William E. Best, Pittsburgh attorney and president of the United States Building and Loan League, a prime mover in the passage of the bill through Congress, said today there would be a steady upturn in home savings as a result of this law. He held that approximately $18,000,000,000 invested by building and loan associations and savings banks in home mortgages would be directly affected by the bill.

Motorcar or Telephone Bars Relief Applicants

BLOOMSBURG, Penna., July 21 (AP)—The poor board here yesterday decided that automobile owners, to be eligible for unemployment relief in the future, will have to deposit their car keys and license cards with the board.

Poor board orders will not be issued to persons with telephones, it was decided. "No work, no food order," was the third rule agreed upon, board members explaining that they would establish some kind of makeshift jobs for the relief applicants.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Alfred H. Wagg, Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Maragret E. Wagg, Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Cecile Ruth Hawley, Springville, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Kolar, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sylvia Kolar, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma Kolar, Cleveland, Ohio.
Robert J. Kolar, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Dorothy Booker, Wilmington, Del.
Miss Lena Elizabeth Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lena Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
William H. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Arthur W. P. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Harry C. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Richard E. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
James M. Bonnell, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Bonnell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John B. Wright, Yonkers, N. Y.
John B. Wright, Yonkers, N. Y.
Doris Wright, Yonkers, N. Y
Creighton Wright, Yonkers, N. Y.
Elizabeth Wright, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Irving, New York, N. Y.
Henry A. Irving, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida M. Young, Washington, Ind.
Albert S. Douglas, Toms River, N. J.
Donald Leigh Burns, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Pauline D. Burns, Baltimore, Md.
Donald L. Burns Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Barbara Burns, Baltimore, Md.
George Millard Davison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel F. MacVean, Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph G. Torpey, Ardmore, Penna.
Maude K. Boink, Schenectady, N. Y.
Donald Boink, Schenectady, N. Y.
Laura K. Stevenson, Newton, Mass.
Mabel I. Brill, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Warren E. Brill, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Charles W. Shaw, Hartford, Conn.
A. Virginia Watland, Albert Lea, Minn.
Gladys L. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Lora E. Taulbee, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Alan W. Taulbee, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Dorothy Russell Molby, Wichita, Kan.
Walter David Molby, Witchita, Kan.
Emilie Kroelinger, Philadelphia, Penna.
Elizabeth S. Knowles, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ethel Edson, Burlington, Vt.
Edith D. Butterfield, Burlington, Vt.
Caroline Helen Mott, Chicago, Ill.
Adalene Mott Rogers, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Carrie A. Bly, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Alice E. Webster, Washington, D. C.
A. J. Kellam, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs Alffie W. Talbot, Houston, Texas.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. Marion Goodlatte, Centerville, Mass.
A. Richardson Goodlatte, Centerville, Mass.
Raymond Goodlatte 2d, Centerville, Mass.
Sara Siegel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry C. Scheele, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Joseph H. Dubion, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ed. Finkenberg, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Y. Jonas, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. H. G. Faithorn, San Francisco, Calif.
Nathaniel R. Faithorn, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Amelia Meindel, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
John Meindel, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Charles T. Nash, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Elsie M. Dunier, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Marian W. Dade, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Grace B. Stearns, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha Jordan, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Sadie A. Hendersen, Worcester, Mass.
Charles J. Jordan, Worcester, Mass.

FIGHTERS FOR PEACE MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Two hundred delegates representing 12,000 French members of the International League of Fighters for Peace met for their first congress June 26-27, at Angers, and unanimously demanded the suppression of private manufacture of war materials, recognition of the right of conscientious objectors, and a popular referendum to decide whether war is to be declared should the occasion arise.

Scouts Living Under Handicaps Reached by Special Activities

Movement Finds Rich Opportunities Among Boys in Institutions—Youths Compete in Tests on Same Terms as Other Members

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By HUBERT S. MARTIN
Director, Boy Scouts International Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There are many boys in the world who have to "play the game" with a handicap, and anything which can bring increased happiness to them is of inestimable value. Here the Boy Scout movement has found one of its most valuable opportunities.

In Great Britain, and in many other countries, a special branch has been formed to bring Scouting within the reach of such boys so that they may be able to take part in many of the activities of their brothers.

The authorities in charge of boys who are in institutions, hospitals or homes have, without exception, welcomed the introduction of Scouting, and pay high tribute to its benefits to the boys. What some of these troops of handicapped Scouts manage to accomplish is remarkable.

A troop in Surrey recently attended a district rally and took first place in fire lighting and third in knotting. A Scout in a troop in Yorkshire received a certificate and watch from the Lord Mayor for his prompt and efficient attention at the time of a mishap in the harvest field. An institution for the blind reports that its troop has gained 27 badges during the year mostly for music and basket work, while the boys have challenged a troop in the neighborhood to play them at football blindfolded.

Some Work Performed

In Scouting for the blind our aim is that wherever possible the boy shall perform exactly the same work and pass the same tests as the one who can see. Where this is not possible we have a series of alternative tests so framed that they are as difficult as those for sighted boys. No blind Scout wants a badge unless he feels he has earned it as thoroughly as any other Scout.

Camping means much to these Scouts. They are away from the restrictions of the institution; they are doing what other Scouts do, even in tent pitching.

Then there is another kind of Scout with a handicap—the boy who finds himself in prison. You might not think it possible to do much Scouting in prison, yet there are many Scout troops in jails.

An interesting report comes from the Welikade jail in Ceylon where the authorities, some years ago, sanctioned the formation of a troop. The results proved so good that the Scout prisoners were allowed to live in a separate part of the jail.

The Government provided them with equipment and uniform, and they were even allowed to spend week-ends in camp under Scout discipline.

Remarkable Record Made

So excellent was their behavior that last year the Governor gave special permission for some of them to attend a training camp at Nuwara Eliya for 10 days, on the same terms as the others. This was while they were still serving their sentences and with no safeguards against their escape except their honor as Scouts.

Two hundred and sixty-four youths have now passed through that troop, and of them only 7 per cent have ever been in trouble again, while among others the average of reconvictions is about 30 per cent. Surely this is a great tribute to what Scouting can do to instill the idea of honor and discipline into seemingly unpromising material.

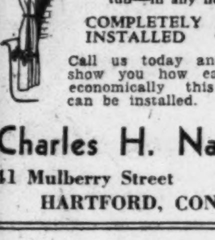
[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities published on the first four Thursdays of each month. On July 28 the article will deal with United States Girl Scouts]

Children of New York See Their First Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., July 21—Nearly 1000 so-called under-privileged children from the crowded tenement districts of New York City are having their annual pilgrimage in 12 counties of the Maryland-Delaware Peninsula, many of them seeing cows and sheep, chickens, geese and ducks for the first time in their lives. They will be entertained in relays for two weeks, getting a taste of country life and air, by families enlisted by committees which have been at work on their behalf for several months.

Between this week and the last of September, these children, who are sent here by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, will be the honor guests of the peninsular folks, with special committees of trained welfare workers looking after them.



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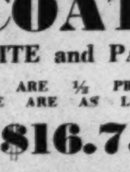
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NEW MACHINERY FOR SOLIDARITY OF WORLD URGED

Mexican Leader at Seminar Proposes Rewriting of International Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—As the foundation for international solidarity and peace, Señor Enrique Munguia, member of the Mexican section of the American-Mexican Claims Commission, who spoke to the Seminar here in behalf of Señor Manuel Tellez, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, advocated establishment of international institutions and suppression of certain existing elements mitigating against the world's security.

While there is a tendency toward a crystallization of some international ideals, he said, this movement is possibly being nullified in "current menaces of international self-interests, namely, the irrational exaltation of nationality and its corollaries; the unwarranted conception of diplomatic protection and the frenzy of aggrandizement exhibited by a persistence to acquire exclusive zones or even continents of influence."

These, Señor Tellez said, "must, equally, be repudiated in full by actually rewriting international law from the larger and more permanent viewpoint of an organized, interdependent world with an effective quality of rights and obligations.

"A world economic council; an international management of exchange and currency stabilization board; a bank for international loans or credits to national economy; universal compulsory arbitration for all questions involving national honor; a world court for international claims based on alleged state delinquencies; the effectiveness of an open door policy; general disarmament; the freedom of the seas and internationalization of straits, canals and other strategic points; the economic distribution of populations; a rationalization of international industry and trade; freedom of commerce and equitable immigration regulations, all of these, and other analogous questions should be, in a not too remote period of time, at least, tentatively studied by experts with the end in view of their practicability for final international adoption."

While he sees serious impediments blocking the road to the ultimate goal of international "coörganic solidarity," the suggestions that he made, Señor Munguia pointed out, "do not flow from a mere vague and unsatisfactory 'idealism-of-the-chair,'" as each one when subjected to methodical dissection will, in the future, "under one form or another" bring about the establishment of the foundations of solidarity and peace.

In concluding, Señor Munguia said, "Allow me to state that Mexico would, within its means, and as a state situated at an equidistance from the two poles of the American continent, collaborate with this ideal of coörganic solidarity," and further indicated the necessity of harmonious coöperation with other world nations by quoting from a speech delivered by President Ortiz Rubio in 1931 in which the latter said:

"Pan-Americanism will become a reality when all peoples and governments in America shall not interfere in the domestic life and in the foreign intercourse of nations, and, with the consequent lofty purpose, that such union shall not cut off America from the rest of the world, nor set her against Europe as the germ of future calamity, but may rather bring them closer together in order that they may cordially understand one another."

Methodist Church In South Lining Up For Dry Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 21—While the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with its more than 2,500,000 communicants, will officially take no part in the political campaigns of 1932, its leaders express the opinion that the records of the various candidates should be studied, with a view to supporting those found to be most friendly to the cause of prohibition.

The Southern Methodist Church, which has existed as such since the Civil War, is traditionally dry, and the attitude of some of its leaders is thought to have had much to do with the defeat of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, wet candidate, in 1928, States in which this branch of Methodism is strongest were among those which helped to break up the "solid South" in that campaign.

Giving strength to the belief that, in 1932, Southern Methodism will again make itself felt in the cause of prohibition is a recent statement by Bishop H. M. Dubose, who declared it to be his belief "that a vast majority of its ministers and a huge proportion of its members are against the political proposition to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment; and they will consistently oppose, through their ballots, any and all efforts looking to the end of repeal."

Adding weight to this statement comes news from the laymen's conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Fayetteville, Ark., to the effect that that body went on record as "opposing both the Democratic repeal plank and the resubmission plank of the Republicans and urged laymen to give freely of their time, energy and resources to prevent destruction of the Eighteenth Amendment."

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By Ewing Galloway - The Christian Science Monitor

PRIMITIVE 'MILL' IN ARMENIA

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Armenia's New Capital Rises

* * *

Modern Buff-Rose City Replaces Old Erivan; Great Rue Apovian All A-Bustle by Night

* * *

The impressions of an Armenian woman, resident in America, on visiting her native country, showing how the little nation of tragic history has obtained a measure of autonomy since its absorption within the Soviet Union, are graphically described for The Christian Science Monitor *in a series of three articles, of which this is the second.*

By AGAVNIE YEGHENIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIVAN, Armenia—Erivan, the capital of Armenia, is spread at the foot of Mount Ararat, which peak has been adopted by the little republic as its national emblem. Concerning Mount Ararat, the Armenians tell with relish the famous diplomatic fencing between Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, and Tchicherin, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union. Ismet protested to Tchicherin, that since Mount Ararat was on the Turkish side of the boundary the Armenians had no right to appropriate the top of it as their national emblem. Tchicherin replied that the adoption of an emblem had nothing to do with the right of possession. "After all," he said, "the Turks have the crescent and star for the national emblem which does not signify that the Turks own the moon and the stars or have any pretensions to such ownership."

The old Erivan is being built into a new city. The architect, Tamanian—formerly from the Royal Academy of Leningrad—has been given entire charge of the undertaking. It is his ambition to have the new Erivan, when completed, called "The Beautiful." It will be a city of buff-rose and gray stone buildings. The stone, brought from a newly discovered stone quarry in Armenia, is the lightest in weight of any known stone, and has great endurance qualities. Many public buildings, in the modern version of old Armenian architectural style—low arches of the Romanesque type—have already been raised in the new buff-rose.

The city will be built around the new national theater, ground for which has already been broken. According to plans which Tamanian showed at his office, the theater will be surrounded by a large park extending out to the vineyards. The six main avenues will start diagonally from the park, something like the Etoile at Paris, so that anyone walking through these boulevards can lift his eyes and behold Mount Ararat.

Erivan's main avenue is the Rue Apovian. It is a long street, cutting through the heart of the city, with newly planted trees on both sides. During the morning hours thin canals of water, dug at the foot of the trees, run the whole length of the street—a pleasant way of refreshing the dusty city and its pedestrians under the burning sun of a dry climate.

Half of the street is forbidden to vehicle traffic. Here the élite gather at night, going nowhere in particular, but walking through in company, or standing about talking together. On the first evening of my arrival I was invited to join the promenade.

Prestige for Tourists

We stopped every three steps to be introduced to comrade the artist, the poet, the commissar, the engineer. How delighted they are to meet one who comes from America! Tourists for the Soviet Union are part of the Five-Year Plan. Each republic boasts of its tourists to the whole Union. Armenia seems too remote and too unknown to the average tourist, and hence the hearty welcome to the lone visitor. To be looked upon as a real bourgeoisie, a true American, and as a very well-dressed woman, was a very flattering experience.

Vineyard parties are old traditions in Armenia. They remain the most abiding of the pleasures of my visit. I had frequent invitations and went to many.

Each vineyard had a bit of primitive equipment, a little house, where the family lives during the season, a table out in the yard usually under a large shady nut tree, a sofa, a rug or a home-woven carpet on the grass, wooden benches around the table. We sat in a circle and ate grapes, figs, nuts, peaches piled high on the table.

There was the vineyard of a former poet. He was a man of the old régime, but had been a poet of the people. The Government had honored him on the fortieth anniversary of his literary career and presented to him this vineyard of 40 acres, as a place of retirement. His widow and four young daughters now kept and worked the vineyard. The family has made it a sort of literary center. Writers are invited to spend their holidays there. On the day we were invited, a party of German university professors and engineers came. I never saw a group of more surprised and pleased people.

Officialdom Minus Comfort

An invitation came for a picnic in the vineyard of the commissars. The simplicity and plainness of the lives of the officialdom in the Soviet Union is unparalleled anywhere else in the world. Of certain luxuries the officials have even less than common citizens. They live in the plainest sort of crowded apartments, sometimes in one room rented from another family. Their labors are even more exacting and the responsibilities heavier than those of government officials elsewhere. Half an hour outside of the capital, a charming six-room house has been built in the midst of a lovely vineyard on the slope of a hill for the commissars and the high officials for retirement and rest. It is often used for government guests from the neighboring republics. To this vineyard I was invited by a small group. The editor of the literary magazine, one of the commissars, the foreign news editor of the official government organ, a writer from Moscow and two ladies made up the party.

We had no grand feast, only some dry meat, cheese, grapes, nuts, peaches and figs.

We talked freely and asked questions.

"What are you going to tell the Americans about us?" they asked. "We don't want praise. If you tell the truth, paint the picture as you have seen it, we will be satisfied. Would the capitalistic countries print your articles if you speak favorably of our system?"

"Our press is free," I answered. "We have freedom of speech. Unlike you, we can say anything we please and even the conservative papers will print favorable articles. We even have a Communist Party which runs candidates during elections. Would you like to have a translation of my articles for your magazine if they are printed?" I asked the editor.

"No, we cannot print from capitalistic publications."

"Then where is your liberty?"

"We are under a dictatorship in this transition period, we have no liberty and admit it. We are not hypocritical like the capitalistic countries. We face realities."

Finds America Monotonous

The commissar has been in America in his youth. He says, "It is a tiresome monotonous country. Every person is dressed exactly alike, every woman has the same hat and wears the same belt. The sum total of all human energy there is bent on one thing—catering to bodily comfort through accumulation of money power. It is a comfortable country, but not stimulating or interesting. There is no striving en masse for cultural and intellectual development."

We talked until darkness fell and we had to find our way with lighted matches toward the city shining with its abundant electricity.

As we turned a lonely path we heard chanting from a little church near by. Most notable of Armenia's religious places is the monastery, known as "Etchmiadzin" (Descent) at the foot of Mount Ararat. It has been the center of the Armenian Apostolic Church for more than 17 centuries. This monastery, which still stands as the national center of the Armenian church, is the only vestige of Armenian nationhood which neither Turks, Tartars nor Tsars have been able to destroy. The supreme patriarch, known as Catholicos, has sat in Etchmiadzin for all these centuries.

The Government of the Armenian Republic, however, has confiscated all the property of the monastery within the confines of the Republic and has taken over the custody of its many precious ancient manuscripts. The temple and the cells of the monks are the only property over which the Catholicos has jurisdiction.

The church and the monastery are supported mainly by contributions from the Armenians abroad and by the peasants who bring food to the monks. The last Catholicos, Kevork V, passed on about a year ago. He practically imprisoned himself in his cell and refused to communicate with the Communist leaders because of their anti-religious activities, although there was no official persecution directed against his person or the monastery.

I was received in audience by the Acting Catholicos, a man of great scholarship and personal charm. He who was once one of the princes of the church and living in princely estate, is now confining himself in a simple cell in the monastery, although he has absolute freedom to move about.

The visit to the ancient library was one of the most rewarding things of my trip. "The oldest manuscript in the original Armenian only dates from 887 A. D., deplored the director of the library. It is a new testament. There are precious translations from the Greek, dating from the fifth and sixth centuries. Most of the older manuscripts were destroyed by vandals of the invading armies on Armenian territory in the early days. The invading armies seemed always bent on destroying the cultural heritage of the groups they conquered.

Priceless Parchments

Nevertheless the library has 4600 volumes of manuscripts of parchment. "That we have been able to preserve these," said the director, "is due to the old Armenian tradition that written paper is sanctified and should never be stepped upon or soiled. It must be destroyed by fire and water only. In the last five years 1400 new volumes have been collected from the homes of peasants.

The Government has now a paid archæological scouting party who travel from village to village and collect valuable manuscripts. At present the volume, pre- and post-revolutionary, collections total 7000, and they have in addition 70,000 parchment documents.

As we entered this ancient seat of knowledge, we saw the great Red flag in front of the building and a new emblem carved in the old marble—the hammer and the sickle in the center, around it the initials H. S. H. H. (Hayastani Sotziialistagan khorhrtayin Hanrabedutun—the Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia) The Soviet Government is putting new black leather covers on all these volumes to protect them from wear and tear. A gold seal in the center of the cover of a fifth century Bible translated from the Greek tells the same story: "H. S. H. H. the Commissariat of Enlightenment."

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Thornton Action Is Culmination Of Recent Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 20—The resignation of Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the Canadian National Railways since 1922, which was officially announced yesterday by Mr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, followed criticism of his policy in Conservative quarters.

Although Sir Henry has received unstinted praise for his management of the lines, raising their morale to a high pitch, wiping out deficits in their operating accounts and putting them on an equality with the Canadian Pacific Railway in every respect, last year, soon after the Bennett Government assumed power, criticism began to materialize, culminating in a gruelling cross-examination by Tory members of the Railway Committee during the last session of Parliament.

Sir Henry was accused of extravagance in the management of the railways and of exceeding his authority in permitting the board of directors to increase his salary, set by government contract at $75,000, by some $30,000. Although there were no official charges, or condemnation, it has been understood for some time that the president intended to resign.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, who, when Prime Minister, appointed Sir Henry to his position, said that he was very sorry to learn of the resignation and greatly deplored the circumstances, whatever they might be, which occasioned it.

New Jersey Site For Aviation Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21—Permission to build on Elizabeth city land the world's largest aviation broadcasting and radio range beam station is asked of the Elizabeth City Council by the Department of Commerce at Washington. The site is a square plot nine acres in area just off Route 25. This is part of the meadow near the Newark line. The request is now under consideration by the charities and finance committee of the council.

The importance and extent of the project was explained by Mr. Peter J. O'Toole, city clerk of Newark, in an informal memorandum to City Attorney Edward Nugent. He stated that the Department of Commerce, which has charge of all non-military aviation activities, desires the site in order to establish a key station there for the Atlantic seaboard. The Elizabeth site, he said, was chosen after exhaustive tests. It is a converging point for air lines from all parts of the country coming to the airport.

At least $50,000 would be spent in construction work, according to Mr. O'Toole. A series of towers and an equipment building would be erected and a permanent staff of at least six operators installed. All eastern area radio messages to airplanes would be sent through the Elizabeth station, Mr. O'Toole said. These would include weather reports and private messages to passengers.

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Belgians Frown on Isolation

* * *

Welcome Western Customs Union Plan; Flemish Join Walloons in Indorsement

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Extremely significant of the general desire to establish a series of regional customs unions in Europe is the announcement that Belgium is ready to enter a union composed of France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. It is even suggested that Switzerland should enter the system, and that the invitation be extended to the Scandinavian countries which have already adhered to the Treaty of Oslo.

The idea is not new. There were negotiations in 1916, but the Belgian industrialists were afraid of economic absorption by France. New negotiations were undertaken in 1920 without result. It now appears that there is a growing sentiment in favor of such arrangements. Belgium cannot afford to remain isolated; and it is paradoxical that in a world which seeks political rapprochements there should be economic separation.

Deputies belonging to three parties—Roman Catholic, Liberal, and Socialist—have demanded the resumption of negotiations with France, and though the Belgian Government objected the subject has been widely discussed and public opinion is undoubtedly more sympathetic.

* * *

It is not surprising that the Walloons should act in this sense, but it is curious that the Flemish should now approve. It is explained by M. Louis Joris, the Liberal Deputy of Antwerp, who has always been a free trader, that the Flemish have changed their views because of the direct negotiations which have proceeded between Holland and France Politically and economically, the relations between Belgium and Holland have not been satisfactory, but it is obvious that if there were an understanding between Holland and France any rivalry between Belgium and Holland would be absurd.

"The project which would be best received," said M. Joris, "would be one which tended toward an economic alliance of France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg — to which should be joined Switzerland. Such an entente would necessarily lead to the addition of other countries which have signed the Treaty of Oslo—the Scandinavian countries."

It is argued that early and practical results cannot be obtained by efforts to construct a comprehensive European federation; but that if groups of countries which have similar interests can be brought together, then it will later be possible to extend the scope of these unions.

So while we hear much of a Danubian union, which is evidently desirable but has been opposed for political reasons, it is interesting to observe that the idea of a western European union is making headway. That French influence would be predominant in such a union is clear enough, and therefore it is to be presumed that political objections would be raised by Germany.

* * *

It is likewise to be expected that Great Britain would view the formation of such a union with some misgiving, and therefore M. Paul Hymans is represented as hostile to the project. Unions which increase competition with other nations are to be deprecated rather than encouraged.

M. Joris recognizes that there are many obstacles. It is not possible without the most careful consideration to bring under the same economic régime countries which have existed under dissimilar régimes—France, for example, which is protectionist, and Belgium, which is more wedded to free trade than any country in Europe. At present bread costs more than two francs a kilo at Paris and only one franc at Brussels; and care must be taken to prevent an increase of prices in Belgium.

"But in other respects an understanding would be easy. For coal, textiles, glassware, accords have been concluded which should lead to other accords, and finally to a complete economic understanding."

Holland and Switzerland have problems which require the closest attention. But M. Joris believes that they can be solved. He points out that if these western countries were to unite economically, they would realize the union of the finest colonies in the world—those of the Dutch, of the Belgians, and of the French—which, together, would form a greater domain than that of Great Britain.

PARAGUAY REPORTS CAPTURE OF FORT

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 21 (AP)—The War Ministry announces that Fort Carlos Antonio Lopez, in the troubled Gran Chaco region, has been captured by Paraguayan troops.

The fort was seized by the Bolivians a short time ago, and this led the Paraguayan Government to withdraw its delegates from the peace negotiations then under way in Washington.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Janet Prepares for Gypsy Day

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

"THIS is going to be the best summer vacation we've ever had," Janet Graham announced one June evening at dinner. "Mr. Holbrook wants us each to have some special project. Then when school starts in the fall, we're going to have a big festival with exhibits and stunts and a picnic. We're going to call it Gypsy Day."

"That's an excellent idea," nodded Mrs. Graham approvingly. "This new principal of yours is a good one, Janet."

"That's what we all think," agreed Janet with enthusiasm, "so we want to get busy and have something really worth-while to exhibit. The senior class intends to make a specially good showing, and Josephine, Elise and I are on the senior stunt committee. With the whole summer to work in, we ought to manage something pretty good."

Mr. and Mrs. Graham exchanged slightly troubled glances, and Mr. Graham said, slowly, "I'm afraid the plan I had in mind for the summer won't appeal to you as much as I had hoped it would, Janet." The girl looked at him questioningly, and he went on, "I was planning a field trip into the northern part of the State to finish collecting material for my book on birds of our State, and I had planned to ask you to go with me."

Janet was very quiet for a moment. She had gone on field trips with her father before, so this would not be at all a new experience for her. Then, summer vacation this year was to be a very special kind of vacation. How disappointed she would be to miss all the fun of preparing for Gypsy Day! And the others would all miss her, too. And she would have to give up her vacation project—certainly camp was no place for the kind of bookbinding she intended to do.

"Perhaps," her mother was saying, "you might be able to make a series of photographs as your vacation project."

Janet shook her head, trying to smile. "All the members of Camera Club are planning to do that. But never mind, I'll think of something, and if I don't, perhaps it doesn't matter so very much, after all. There will be plenty of successful projects without mine." She pushed her chair back. "Excuse me, please?" she asked, and left the room.

* * *

"I'm sorry she is so disappointed," said Mr. Graham, looking with troubled eyes at his wife. "I could manage, I think, without her, though she knows my ways and could be a real help. And I'm sure I wouldn't have any trouble in finding someone who would be glad to go with me—some of the boys in my classes at college, for instance."

Mrs. Graham shook her head. "I'm sorry that Janet was so ungracious about the whole affair," she said slowly, "but I think she was really making some effort not to show her disappointment. The trouble with our Janet is that she's pretty much wrapped up in her own affairs, and doesn't give much thought to the needs of other folks. Then, too, she doesn't seem to want to have anything to do with anyone outside 'the crowd.' Let her go with you this summer."

"We'll let her decide," said Mr. Graham. "Let's leave it that way."

Up in her room, Janet had thrown herself across the bed and was lying very still. "It's just a shame," she thought rebelliously, "when we had planned to accomplish so much this summer and have so much fun, that I have to be the only one in the crowd to go away. Why is father a naturalist, anyway? Why isn't he an accountant or lawyer or something like that, like the other girls' fathers? Why does his work have to take him poking off in the woods all summer?" Then she thought of the many pleasant trips she had had with her father, and the disappointment in his face that evening. "I guess I ought to be ashamed of myself," she murmured. "Father's always so good to me, and he does like to have me with him. I'll just run right down and tell him I want to go."

Before she could repent of her resolution, she rushed down the stairs and perched on the arm of her father's chair. "I want to go with you, Daddy," she said, and she managed to put so much heartiness into her voice that her father put his arm around her and flashed a pleased glance at his wife, though he only said, "That's fine, daughter; I could rearrange my plans if necessary, you know."

"No, it's not a bit necessary," returned Janet.

"We'll have a good time together, I'm sure," said Mr. Graham.

"Yes, we will," replied Janet emphatically, and she meant it.

"If you're going, Janet Graham," she told herself sternly, "you're not to go sulking in your tent, like Achilles. You're not going to spoil things for father. You know he looks forward to this all the school year. He offered to make other plans, and you said you'd go, so now don't you sulk and be disagreeable about it." And having given herself this excellent advice, she shed a few hearty tears and then set to work to get camp supplies in order, really growing much interested as the work proceeded.

* * *

Mr. Graham and Janet pitched their green tents on the grassy bank of a little stream, and when they had their fire blazing and the kettle on, Janet couldn't help thinking that camp did look very attractive, after all. If only she was not obliged to spend practically the whole summer here, it would just be fun. Or if some of her friends were near-by. Or if there were something she could do about the stunt and about her vacation project. Janet sighed a little, but then she remembered her determination to make the summer a pleasant one for her father, and she turned resolutely away from thoughts of what her friends at home were doing, and occupied herself with preparing an especially nice supper.

But as the quiet days passed, Janet often found herself thinking of home and the good times she was missing, and it was hard to keep from feeling lonely. Father was excellent company, of course, but he was busy with his photographs and his field notes. Once he had suggested that they call and get acquainted with the ranger's family, but Janet had shown such a decided lack of interest in the idea that he had not mentioned it again.

She managed to keep herself well occupied, for the camp housekeeping took a good deal of time, and she often accompanied her father on his tramps through the woods and fields. Janet took a good many of the photographs and wrote up some of the field notes. But sometimes Mr. Graham went alone, to spend long hours in observation of nests in which he was interested, and then Janet stayed in camp and wondered what to do.

* * *

"Just think, we've only been in camp a week—seems more like a month," she said to herself one afternoon. Her father had set out very early that morning for a long day's work, and Janet had spent the morning setting the camp in immaculate order. Then she had washed and baked and made advance supper preparations. There wasn't another thing to do, and she was having hard work not to be homesick. She would explore a new path, she decided.

Janet walked slowly down the shady trail, watching with alert eyes for possible photographic material; watching, too, for the sort of narrow path that often led to some especially good place for bird study. "There's a path—just the right kind!" she said to herself presently. "I'm going to follow it for a bit and see where it leads. Looks as if it might lead to something interesting."

Suddenly she stopped and stood very still, her face full of eager interest, for from a near-by spot came a rush of liquid bird notes. "A meadow lark?" she murmured, in a puzzled voice. "What a queer place to find one! And there's a robin, calling for rain! And certainly that is a song sparrow! And—why, that couldn't be anything but a wood pewee! And there's a thrush! What a collection! The birds must be having a concert or a singing school! I must find out what it is!"

In the noiseless manner her father had taught her many years before, she crept forward, anxious not to frighten away the singers. And then, as she peered through an opening in the trees into a small open glade just before her, she paused in amazement and stood hesitating for a moment, undecided whether to stay where she was or to try to retrace her steps. For perched on a rock sat a long-legged boy. It was evident that he thought himself quite alone, for his head was thrown back and his face was intent, as from his lips came bursts and snatches of bird notes.

(To be concluded)



Courtesy of Mars Hill Camp, Union, Maine, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VACATION CAMPERS OFF FOR AN OVERNIGHT HIKE

Each Girl Carries Her Bedding Roll and Some Have Canteens, for Camp Has Been Left Behind and They Travel Independent of a Supply Base

Most of us like pioneer experiences, but in these days of organized city life we have to go out of our way to win them. For many a boy and girl camping provides almost the only opportunity to try one's mettle day after day in rugged living. Of the joys of the vacation camp, ask the camper what he liked most and he will often confess to a real thrill in the experience of overnight hikes.

Girls like these, from camps that dot the woodland and lake sections of many states, have been prepared for this type of long hike through taking shorter ones. Now they are going to tune in for two or three days with the hills and forests, following trails that demand of them the steady control and alert ease of the Indian or woodsman. They have learned to build efficient little fires over which to cook their own food, and to leave their camping grounds as good campers should leave them. Throughout the night they will sleep under the stars, and wake with the dawn to hear the sounds of field and stream.

Automobiles, movies, new dresses, and the dozen other lures of city and town will never seem quite so important again; for these girls and the hundreds like them have learned a new kind of happiness. They have found out that some of the deepest wonders are to be discovered in simple outdoor experiences.



The Christian Science Monitor

Three Talented Hungarian Boys, Left to Right, Andras Pentek, Stephen Kun and Ignac Lado. The Paintings on the Wall Behind Him Are the Works of Stephen Kun, Who Works With His Left Hand. The Two Pencil Sketches Are by Andras Pentek, "Friday." The Statuette and the Plaque Are by "Nightingale" Lado, the Latter Being a Cast From a Relievo Lado Modeled in Memory of Two Hungarian Aviators' Flight Across the Atlantic Last Summer in the Plane Justice for Hungary.

Nightingale, Friday and Stephen

The Strange Tale of Three Young Artists

Budapest

IT WAS in a house in Budapest that I found my three young artist friends. The kindly professor, who keeps the home where they are now living, showed me through the classrooms and simply furnished dormitories until we came to the door of a small back room. Here he paused with a radiant smile.

"You shall hear the boys' stories from their own lips," he said, and ushered me in.

Three boys jumped up from the plain deal table as we entered, peasant boys whose forefathers have wielded spade and ax in place of brush and chisel, yet these lads are artists of uncommon promise, and have already proved how much they are willing to give up in pursuit of their study.

I sat down among them and listened with amazement to the thrilling stories they had to tell.

Ignác Ladó's Story

Ignác Ladó, the eldest of the company, is a boy with deep-set dark eyes. He wants to be a sculptor, and has already done some good work. His father is a field laborer, and resented his son's desire for education, so for some years Ignác had to work in the fields and forests, but he went on with his carving during the long winter months. Finally, however, after much difficulty and with the help of friends, he managed to get to Budapest, and was given half a year's free tuition at the Arts and Crafts School.

"At the end of that time I was pretty hungry," Ignác confessed with a rueful smile. "My money was gone and I could not make any by sculpture, so I walked off into the country. I thought food would be less scarce where it was grown. I drew pictures in the villages, and sometimes I was paid a little for them, or given a meal or shelter in payment. I used to sing and whistle as I worked, and one day a man stopped and listened. He was the manager of a traveling theatrical company, and he asked if I would join the company, paint scenery, act and sing. It was then my name was changed to 'The Nightingale'."

"And that was how I came to know him!" eagerly chimed in András Péntek, the youngest of the roommates, a bright-faced lad from the village of Tószeg. "The actors and Nightingale came to our village, but they were very hard up for money. They gave their show in the innkeeper's barn, but no one went to see it, so the company was dissolved, and Nightingale was left stranded. He began again to draw pictures, and people gave him meals in exchange for them. When I saw him drawing I was very happy, for I had always wanted to draw. Nightingale had nowhere to sleep, so I asked my father if he could come to the stable where I slept. And after that he taught me to draw."

The name "Péntek" means "Friday" in Hungarian, and because the boy followed his new friend about like Man Friday in "Robinson Crusoe" he was given this nickname.

"The Pénteks were very kind to me," Ignác broke in. "They were very poor, but there was always a meal for me if I couldn't get it anywhere else. Friday was never tired of helping me to carry my drawing things, and would persuade the farmers to buy my pictures, or give me eggs, or bacon, or even a chicken for them. I taught Friday all I knew of art but he soon drew better than I do—you see I have always wanted to be a sculptor.

"After seven months the manager of the company wrote to say they were starting again and would I join them. I was with them for a year, and saved enough during that time to bring me to Budapest again, and to begin studying sculpture—you see the Professor took me in."

The boys looked round to see if the Professor was still in the room, but he had left. "He took us all in," they said in chorus, "we owe everything to him!"

Then Friday went on with the story. "When Nightingale was settled he wrote to me to say he had a bed and would I come and share it. When my people saw how badly I wanted to go they said, 'God bless you,' and I started off at 4 o'clock one morning.

The Professor's Home

"But Tószeg is 100 kilometers from Budapest!" I exclaimed. "You did not walk all that distance?"

"I got a lift part of the way but I walked the rest," he said quietly. "When I arrived I thought how funny and tall the houses were!" The blue eyes that before had seen nothing but cottages, waving cornfields and wide, wide plains still reflected the astonishment felt at that first glimpse of a city.

"I asked for Nightingale but nobody knew him. I was so used to his stage name that I never thought of his real one. I felt pretty desperate but was sure something would turn up the next day, and went to sleep on a bench in front of this house, and the first thing I saw in the morning was Nightingale standing right in front of me! There was an iron bedstead in the garret which I could share—and here we are!"

All this time Stephen Kun had been standing modestly by, listening to the tale of his two friends. He is one of the most gifted pupils of the Budapest Fine Arts High School. The portrait studies and landscapes on the wall of the little room show signs of uncommon talent. His right hand he keeps in the pocket of his threadbare coat, for it is of no use to him—the manly handshake, the artistic touch of pencil and brush, are those of his left.

Stephen's father is a laborer and Stephen began work as an errand boy. One of the customers, having seen his drawings, showed them to an artist who let him spend a summer at the artists' colony at Nagybánya. A society paid for him to go to Budapest and the professor took him in.

One thing I noticed about the stories of all three boys. Each told of the adventures and difficulties which had brought them to Professor Barabás' Home, but I heard nothing of how they had managed to keep going since. I questioned the Professor about this after saying good-by to my young friends. He seemed slightly confused.

"Stephen Kun is so gifted," he said, "it would have been a pity to let him go back to his village, so we got up a little society of foster-parents, and members pay three pengös (50c.) a month. They will be amply repaid some day by the kindness Stephen will pass on to some other poor boy. The other two—well, I charge their board to God's cash account for the present."

In his own quiet way the Professor plots and plans to save the talent hidden in the peasant boys of his beloved country. Some day "God's cash account" will surely bring to him a shower of blessings.

E. P. J.

Try This Experiment

Half fill a saucer wtih water and in it place an inverted tumbler. Ask some one to get the water into the glass without touching the saucer. This sounds difficult, but it can easily be done. Lift the glass and hold a lighted match just inside it for a few seconds. Then put the glass back in the saucer, and the water will rise up into it.

Match Puzzle

Take 15 matches and form a pattern with them such that after removing 6 matches 10 will remain.

Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am a first year student in a boys' high school in Tokyo. Our school begins at 8, and ends at 3. We have at least 12 hours lessons of foreign languages in a week.

My native place is Kujukuri Hama (99-Mile Beach) which is almost opposite San Francisco. It is a long shore almost like a desert and high waves roar, dash and bite the sandy beach. I like to stand there gazing over the water and thinking about the big continent on the other side of the vast ocean.

My hobby is to collect music records and every day I amuse myself by hearing beautiful European or American music.

Now I will tell you something about young Japan and Tokyo.

Our boy champions who will take part in the Olympic Games started from Yokohama a week ago by N. Y. K. S. S. Tatsutamaru and the girls will start several days later. We have many excellent champions, especially good swimmers, and I think they will make a good showing.

When the Olympic Games begin we shall be spending our summer holidays at the seaside or in the mountains. There are many beautiful places to visit, good mountains to climb and good swimming places in our country.

Many Japanese students are good artists and also good sportsmen. We like European music and pictures as well as our own Japanese music and pictures and of course manly sports. But I am sorry that Japan is so far from Europe and America that we cannot guide our foreign friends to our country in the summer holidays.

In Tokyo, many large buildings and fine bridges have been built of late and now it has become quite a western style city, but on the Ginza (that is one of the main streets in Tokyo) Yanagi trees (Japanese willow) have been planted as roadside trees. The contrast between modern buildings and these Japanese classical trees is very interesting.

I hope that we Japanese may become intimate friends with boys and girls everywhere in the world by correspondence.

My letter will start abroad in a few days. That is a pleasant thing for me, but I think it would be far more pleasant if I myself were to start abroad. I hope that time may come soon.

I shall be so pleased to receive letters from boys anywhere in the world.

Masao T.

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editors and Readers:

Here I am once more, an active, eager Connecticut Mail-Bagger. Hello to all of you! I always read our Mail Bag column and never once have missed it. And why should I, when it is always so interesting?

Any of you Mail Baggers who care to write to a Connecticut girl, please don't hesitate, as I should be only too glad to hear from and write to you. Correspondence is my middle name. It really doesn't make any difference where you are from of course, but I would particularly enjoy hearing from California and Kentucky.

I think there is nothing more delightful than corresponding with others of your own age or around it, and telling them about your section of the country, and learning interesting points about theirs. I also enjoy exchanging snapshots and views and postal cards with my "corries." Don't the rest of you?

Well, of course now that summer is in full swing, so too are the sports. Swimming is my favorite by far. Then come tennis, golf, and walking. The summer camps are all in swing now too. How I wish that I were going once again! I used to attend a camp out in northern Michigan when I lived in Michigan, and what glorious times I had there for four or five weeks!

Summer camps are the best thing for children of all ages, for both boys and girls, I think. And to me the water is the most important thing at any summer camp

The side stroke is my favorite stroke in the water, because it is so restful and easy to do. I also use the breast stroke, the back stroke and the crawl stroke. In diving I have so far accomplished the swan dive, the Indian dive, and the plain dive.

Yours for water sports!

Betty M. B.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

For several years I have been reading the Mail Bag and I should now like to become a Mail Bagger. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was quite tiny. I am 15 years old now.

Most of my vacation will be spent at home this summer. There is a large park just across the street from our home where there are two swimming pools, tennis courts, separate playgrounds for boys and girls, and many winding paths through beautiful gardens. I am a member of the Camp Fire Girls and shall spend part of my vacation at Camp Namanee.

For pets I have a cat, a turtle and two goldfish that are all good friends. When Kitty is thirsty she would much rather drink the water from the goldfish aquarium than from her own dish! I am interested in books and girls' organizations and correspond in either English or French.

Renata T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Roberta N. (12), Philadelphia, Penna.

Evelyn H. (13), Reykjavik, Iceland.—Especially from South America, France, China and Mexico and the United States.

Thiery M. (13), Fort Worth, Texas.—Especially from Wales and Switzerland.

Barbara K. (14), Miami Beach, Fla.

Virginia W. (15), Kansas City, Mo.

Jane L. (15), Fairmont, W. Va.—Interested in sports.

Helen S. (16), Chicago, Ill.

Virginia C. (16), Clinton, Iowa.—Especially from France, England and Australia.

Eleanor H. (17), Philadelphia, Penna.—Especially from Scotland, Germany, Switerland, South America and China.

Marjorie H. (18), Miami, Fla.—Especially from foreign lands.

Wilma B. (19), Arlington, Mass.—Especially from foreign lands. Interested in swimming, hiking and camping.

Eva K., Danzig, Freistaat.—Especially from England.

From Boys

Ian G. (16), Litchfield, Conn.—Interested in music, art, photography, stamps and radio.

Gunther S. (18), Klotsche b/Dresden, Germany.—Interested in music, art, literature and sports.

Over 20

Kathryn McG., Denison, Texas.—Especially from Canada and Alaska.

Ella B., San Antonio, Texas.

Inge T., Altona, Germany.—Interested in music and sports.

James L., Stromsburg, Neb.

Erwin W., Altona, Germany.—Interested in music, football and swimming.

T. L. McC. Jr., Altadena, Calif.—Interested in people of other lands, their countries and customs.

Will the following please send in their last names and street addresses as letters are waiting for them:

Eugene B., Daytona, Fla.

Gunther B., Cologne, Germany.

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2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

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THE HOME FORUM

Living Behind the Mail Box

LIVING behind the mail box is, I must confess, an encouragement to whatever tendency toward curiosity one may possess. Curiosity, or might one say, more flatteringly, neighborliness?

The mail box in which our neighborhood deposits its outgoing letters stands close by the end of our driveway, not more than fifty feet from the house. So we, living directly behind that frequented spot, have become, whether we wish it or not, spectators at a continuous newsreel of our section of the town.

The click of the slide is woven into our household symphony of voices, typewriter, gas heater, radio, vacuum cleaner and all other electrically driven appliances, the banging of screen doors, the whir of self-starter and buzz of lawnmower, and the swish of wind that blows continually through our oaks. Cutting through these sounds as sharply as the snap of castanets in a full orchestra, comes at short intervals the click of the cover as it drops back over the mouth of the mail box.

Three roads meet at the mail box. By these three roads approach old and young, man, woman and child, to intrust to the care of the Post Office Department the most important, most heartfelt, the most trivial and commonplace products of pen or typewriter.

Some of these visitants of the mail box come from streets on the hinterland between our section of the town and others. They are strangers, or would have been strangers were it not for the mail box. Other visitants are friends who take occasion to make a little call when they come to "our" mail box. Whether they are friends or acquaintances, or otherwise strangers, we cannot help taking a kind of neighborly interest in them.

* * *

Some of them come every day. There is the lover who never misses his daily letter to his sweetheart who is separated from him by the width of a township. He hurries to the mail box, eagerly scans for the hundredth time the information regarding hours of collecting, then drops the letter with as much solicitude as if it were the only one he ever hoped to send to his beloved; reads the inscription a second time, looks at his watch, and then, mistrusting either the legend or the timepiece, sits on the curb until the mail collector drives up and empties the box.

There came a day when the lover put no letter in the box. Though reason told us that he might have posted his letter elsewhere, we felt uneasy. The second day passed without his appearance at the end of our driveway and we became really anxious. Then on the third day he came twice, walking on air. If we had done as we wanted to, we should have rushed out and shaken him by the hand in congratulation.

There is a young girl who is beginning to post a letter every day. We can't help being interested. She is such a nice girl, and there has been a fairly steady caller at her house who seemed to realize her niceness. He still comes in his neat roadster, but *she* is writing a daily letter. It doesn't seem reasonable, under the circumstances, to think that the daily letter is addressed to the owner of the roadster. Who is it? And what are the chances of the owner of the roadster? And which way do we want it to be? You see, living behind a mail box does make one gossipy. At any rate, she trips up, all neat and pretty in white or shell pink, looking happy and a little excited, and drops in a letter and about half an hour later along comes Mr. Roadster and she goes to drive.

* * *

Another daily visitor is a faithful mother. She has two sons and a daughter away at school, each of them in a different place, and her pen is kept busy. Loyally and lovingly, each evening after supper, Mother brings one or more letters to the box. What a charming picture of twentieth century home life these letters would reveal if they could be collected and published a hundred years hence, like "Grandmother Tyler's Letters," for example. They would constitute a journal of small home happenings, some news of the town, advice about studies, clothing, and the use of money; and when Mother can introduce it skillfully, something about deportment, ethics, and social relations, mixed with a request for that odd gray sock and the information that a favorite shirt has gone the way of all laundry.

The other contributors to the mail box are more irregular. A well-fed business man sometimes lumbers up after dinner to deposit a letter that he forgot earlier in the day. A couple of exquisite old ladies make an important errand of walking to the mail box early in the evening, as much for the adventure as for the purpose of mailing a letter. At the first of the month all good citizens pay their bills, write their checks, and drop them in our mail box. A respectable little army of these good citizens there is, too.

(One can't help being observant. It isn't our fault that we live behind the mail box. We were here first.)

* * *

As a matter of fact, our mail box gets better rations than most of those in a residential section. That fact is due to the contributions of two corresponding secretaries of large clubs, and a writer. The corresponding secretaries insert plethoric bundles of letters that can hardly be stuffed through the slot. And the writer.—There unquestionably is a look about a person who is dropping a manuscript into the mail box that is different from the look of any other depositor of mail in all the world. Hope, doubt, I-wonder-if-I-could - have - made-that-better-if-I-had-kept-it-longer, or I'm-tired-of-the-sight-of-it — Here-it-goes - into-the-box-and-I-don't-care - whether-it-sells-or-not, . . . these fluctuating moods accompany the sending away of large, thick envelopes. Anyhow the writer helps to stuff the mail box.

It is a curious fact that almost any depositor, however frequent and accustomed his visits may have been, goes through definite maneuvers of self-reassurance. First he raises the lid, then with letter not quite halfway inserted in the slot, he reads the inscriptions regarding collection. Whether the depositors mistrust their memories or suspect that the hours of collection may have been changed overnight, we cannot tell. In case it is too dark for them to read, they have to be more trusting or call to us on the veranda to ask when the mail will be collected. Many of them do that, and we are primed with information. It is in this way that living behind the mail box has brought us friendly contacts and a widening circle of acquaintances.

In connection with the subscription on the box, there is a tale to be told of a zealous citizen whose good will toward his fellow men carried him perhaps beyond the law. The information in regard to collecting the evening mail had been so faintly written as to seem almost obliterated. When the mail collector was questioned about the matter, he said the information was right, but his pen had been poor. It was easy to see why, in that particular at least, depositors had got into the habit of asking us when the mail would be collected. The zealous citizen of whom I spoke resolved to take upon himself the responsibility for making the matter clear. With his own good fountain pen, he carefully went over the numerals on the box, so that they were unmistakable.

* * *

If living behind a mail box possesses elements of excitement and speculation for daylight hours, it holds far more interest at night, and with that a little annoyance. The measure of interest and annoyance depends on whether one wants to sleep or not. The last collection of mail is at about 11:30. From half-past ten until the last minute of grace, there comes again and again the sound of feet on the hard road or graveled sidewalk. Practice has made it possible, in many cases, to tell whose feet they are—the leisurely rubber-soled tread of a near-by broker; the sharp tap tap of some little serving-maid's hard heels; the fleet, light step of the lover bringing his lady's missive; the man who uses a cane; the man who brings his dog along—these and many less easily distinguishable habitués of the mail box can be picked out and labeled by a person gone to bed, wooing reluctant sleep, and waiting for the inevitable click of the mail box.

Perhaps sleep comes. Then, at 11:30 comes also the mail collector. He glides up almost silently in his comely little car, applies his brake, jumps out and unlocks the door of the box. It is either the rattle of his keys, the closing of the box, or the slamming of the car door that breaks the sleeper's slumbers. Certainly, by the time the operation has been completed, he who would be sleeping is fully and for a long time awake.

At that, we have no desire to petition for a change in the location of the mail box.

W. K. R.

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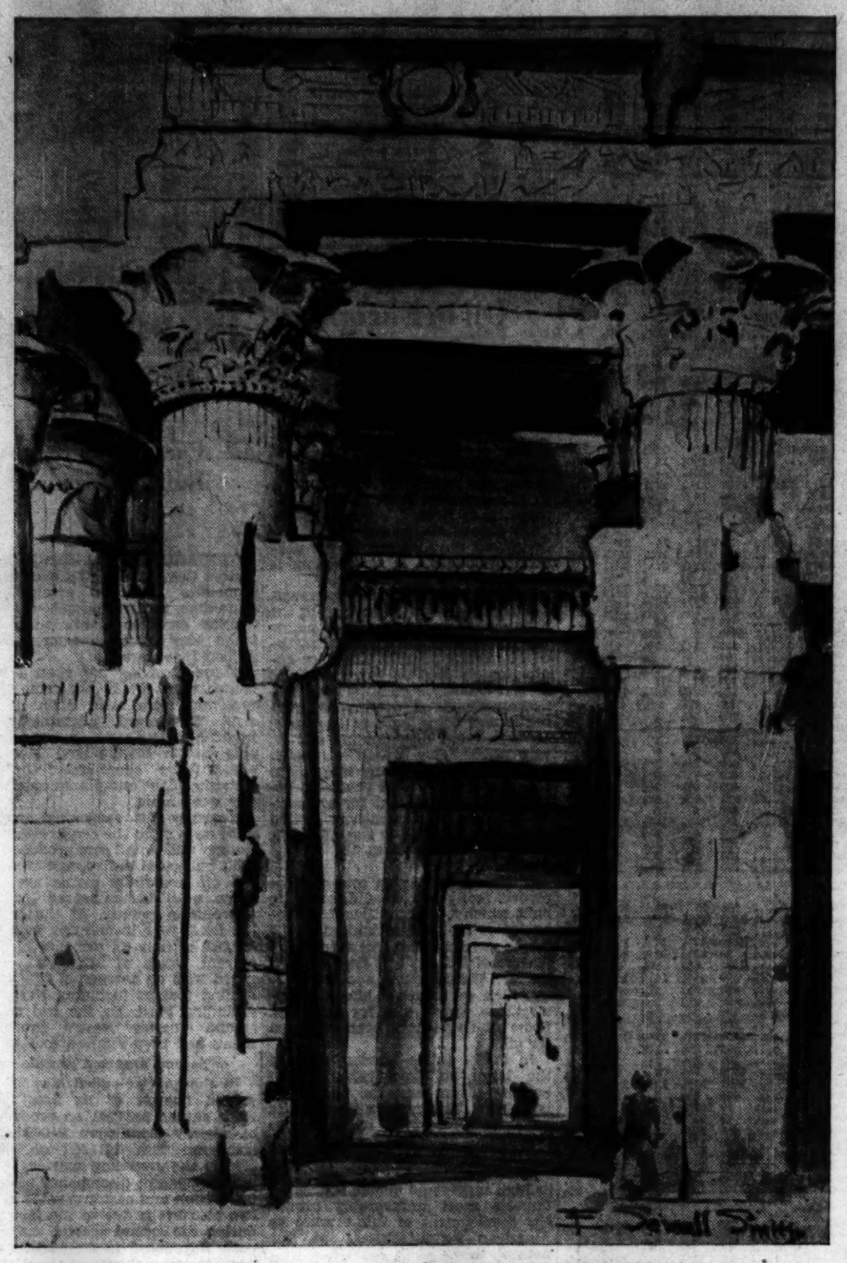
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"The Temple to the Alligator Gods": From a Drawing by E. Sewall Smith

An Island of Repose

IN THE course of a leisurely European study trip, Mr. E. Sewall Smith made a faluka trip up the Nile with two native boys to manage the sail and do the rowing. For several hours, as the boat was approaching a bend in the river, Mr. Smith was absorbed in the spectacle of the "Temple to the Alligator Gods," or Temple of Kom Ombo, located near the water's edge, and altogether majestic in its somber way, though one of the lesser known of Egyptian temples—a souvenir of a great civilization long past.

In his picture of one of the portals of this temple, Mr. Smith reveals his background viewpoint as an architect in the solidity of feeling for structural weights and three dimensional space relations. There is also evident a feeling for the ancient character of the building, and of the cumulative results of the beat of sand storms through the centuries. Edges that once were plumb have now become chipped and picturesquely misshapen in contour. Yet these breaks in the original lines tend to smooth out into an essential mass effect that is characteristic of everything Egyptian. Nothing mars the effect of the whole, however much damage has been done to the details. One returns again and again to contemplate the impression of volume that Mr. Smith has imparted to his great pillars by subtle modeling of the light and shade.

In speaking of the interesting blend of effects of line and mass obtained in this composition, Mr. Smith says: "The picture was done with a Conté sepia pencil. I discovered this medium one rainy day in Venice. The pencil lines began to flow in brownish streams. Using a brush to control this and to supplement the pencil strokes, I came upon a new and fascinating medium."

In this drawing, it will be noticed that Mr. Smith has managed to indicate the blaze of tropical light, while keeping his shadows transparent. By means of gradations of tone in these shadows, the effect of depth is attained, as in the long succession of receding planes seen through the doorway, and in the recessions of space around the columns.

It was the play of light on the columns of the Parthenon that especially fascinated him in Greece. Under varying qualities of illumination, these columns change color from dazzling white to chromatic tonalities. He sketched the outlines of the structure at his convenience, then prepared to dash in the light and shades of the effect he most admired, an effect which lingered for only a few minutes at noon when the sun's rays fell aslant the section he had chosen to depict.

Lake Michigan in Summer

Today the lake was gray-green.
On the eastern horizon
There hovered an indigo mist.

With a querulous crying
The gulls swooped low,
Their white wings caressing the waves.

ALICE L. BAKER

An Island of Repose

It is only seventy-five miles from Weymouth, England, to the Channel Islands, to Guernsey and the town of St. Peter-Port. Weymouth itself is an interesting town where an excellent meal may be had at the Gloucester Hotel, the royal palace in those later days of George III when Weymouth was a favorite watering place.

Since the boat train from London reaches Weymouth after midnight, it is not until two o'clock that the steamer leaves for the Channel Islands—a passage reputed to be rough, but in our experience affording a quiet night. So that it is still early in the morning when we approach St. Peter-Port and see the old fort, Castle Cornet, rising on the sea wall to the south, still bold after all the centuries, but looking patched in the bright sun of the September day.

As we come nearer we feel the repose of the harbor that is aroused to watch the steamer dock, but will soon be relaxed again. The sea wall makes an excellent port. Foreign-looking boatmen in French caps acting as porters, the small crowd passes over the pier to eat breakfast overlooking the tranquil blue sea.

Before the day is hot, it is pleasant to stroll about the town. In spite of many available conveyances, the best way to see a village or a city is still on foot. Only so can one come into intimate knowledge of the everyday life of the people. Along the front are charming gardens, with subtropical plants and statues of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, who visited the island in 1846. Near by, on the sand, mild-mannered fishermen clean their boats and mend their nets. The tide has left a border of green moss on the sea wall; above the bay the gulls wheel and call, gleaming in the sun.

We have heard of Victor Hugo's house in the outskirts of St. Peter-Port, and decide to climb the hill away from the harbor. The shopkeepers are opening shop and scrubbing as only the English can scrub. (Or are these Norman French who have learned to scrub in the English way?) The winding street grows steeper; it is an excellent idea to have these steps to make the climb. We glance into open windows and see crowded homes, realizing that slums exist even in St. Peter-Port. But soon a wide street appears on the summit, and "Hauteville House" with the French flag brave in the soft wind. For fifteen years Victor Hugo lived here, and the house is still owned by his descendents, being a Mecca for many French admirers.

In town there reigns the usual desire to please the tourist and visitor—a manner that is the same in almost any city. But in the country there is a flavor that is peculiarly Guernsey—the many herds of handsome cattle at graze, the winding lanes with their flowering hedgerows, the small cottages gay with blossoms, and "the acres of glass" that grow tomatoes for England; forcing melons, grapes, figs as well as vegetables and flowers. Stone houses with tile roofs are attractive; dooryards are crowded with marigolds and asters, dahlias and lobelia. Great clumps of fuchsia are lovely by the wall; the hedges are a blow of pink flowers and glossy green leaf.

And now we come to the sea and to a rugged coast that is much like Cornwall. The fishermen's harbor lies low at our feet: the path is only for those of steady head. Saint's Bay is named for Saint Martin: most curious is the gatepost of Saint Martin's Church, of which the history has been lost.

Petit-Port is a sheltered bay, with firm yellow sand. The little creeks and caves would be delightful to explore. One would like to gather those ferns and a spray of ivy. As we turn back to town, we are glad to have seen the simple countriness of Guernsey.

We hear of Jersey—the island twenty-five miles away—that is more rugged than this, less green but still the home of pure-bred cattle: of Alderney, a few miles nearer. We talk with two ladies who have visited Sark, only nine miles away, rock-ribbed, with a tunnel to the granite harbor. Their guide had spoken French with his friends, but English with them. These acquaintances are sailing for St. Malo and are pleased with their route: "Only sixty-one miles," they say. "Why not come with us?"

But we hold to our plan of returning to England and soon are making ready for the trip to Southampton.

Gradually the island of Guernsey fades into the soft mist. The air freshens. We seem to be leaving a legendary past and come to Southampton as into an alert modern scene—a continent of today after an island of romance and repose.

In the Bright Blue Water

All that has been written about the beauty of the South Sea Islands is no exaggeration. In some shallow water near the dock I found several hours of enjoyment watching the strange marine life. There were spiney sea urchins, from little greenish purple ones, the size and shape of a chestnut burr to large black ones, that looked like a crouched-up porcupine. The hundreds of rainbow-colored fish, the size of pet gold-fish, did not seem to mind them in the least. Little, bright, sapphire-blue fish, bright yellow ones with long streaming tails; black and white striped ones, shaped like a pumpkin seed with fan tails; some were like greenish colored darning needles, nearly invisible in the bright blue water. Each tiny fish was more strangely shaped and more beautifully colored than the last. Some had immense heads and tiny bodies, while others had big bodies with heads and tails so much alike that movement only could differentiate them. There was ruby, lavender, emerald—in short, every imaginable color—inlaid on a background of blue water and brown rocks covered with a bright green algæ on which the fish were feeding.

Several of us took a trip around the island in an up-to-date taxi. The tall coconut palms, the beautiful scarlet hibiscus flowers, and the dense tropical vegetation that covers the sides of the island's high cloud-enshrouded summit, were most beautiful.—From "A Boy Scout With Byrd," by PAUL SIPLE.

Idyl

The sun lies dappled on the village square,
A lazy pigeon eyes me from the grass,
Between swift motors trots an old bay mare;
Through drowsy lids I watch the hours pass.

LE BARON COOKE.

Asolo

Day!
Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day boils at last:
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's brim
Where spurting and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away;
But forth one wavelet, then another, curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then overflowed the world.
Oh, Day, if I squander a wavelet of thee,
A mite of my twelve-hours' treasure,
The least of thy gazes or glances,
(Be they grants thou art bound to or gifts above measure)
One of thy choices or one of thy chances,
(Be they tasks God imposed thee or freaks at thy pleasure)
—My Day, if I squander such labor or leisure,
Then shame fall on Asolo, mischief on me!

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Pippa Passes."

НЕ ПЕРЕСТАВАТЬ РАДОВАТЬСЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Я НЕ переставаль радоваться." Эти прекрасные, дышащие верой в Бога слова были произнесены одной последовательницей Христианской Науки, после того как она прошла через, казавшимся ей очень тяжким, испытание. "Но лишь благодаря бесконечной силе Божией могла я это сделать," прибавила она, таким образом отдавая должное Любви, которая всегда с нами и к которой все жаждующие сердца могут обратиться среди всяких испытаний и найти спокойствие, мужество, силу и исходящее от непорочного сердца сострадание способное прощать, то что мы считаем обидами.

Такая духовная уверенность тесно связана с истиной лежащей в основании обещания данного Иисусом его ближайшим ученикам и всем его последователям, "Радости вашей никто не отнимет от вас." В то время как были произнесены эти утешительные слова, Иисус уже знал, что его понимание, того что только Бог есть жизнь, будет подвергнуто наивысшему испытанию. Слова предшествующие этим полны уверенности, "Я увижу вас опять, и возрадуется сердце ваше." Он предвидел, как безсильны окажутся все усилия вражды перед его пониманием истины. В последствии, когда он опять увиделся, со своими учениками после воскресения из мертвых, он открыл им, а также и всему человечеству, обещание всемирного всегда присутствующего Христа: "И се, Я с вами во все дни до скончания века."

Испытания и слова Христа Иисуса, в освещении Христианской Науки, являются примером, следовать которому должны все, кто стараются избавиться от печальных последствий веры в то что жизнь может быть независимой от Божьяго бесконечного добра и благостройства. Не взирая ни на какие, даже самые решительные усилия вражды, несправедливости и горя затруднить каждого из нас на его пути к свету неизменной любви Божией, божественная истина, с помощью которой Учитель преодалел и разрушил зло, всегда с нами, чтобы помочь, утешить, защитить и освободить.

Тот кто, среди того что он считает затруднениями, или среди довольства, старается постичь значение всего того что составляет сущность этих драгоценных обещаний вечной радости, находит глубокое утешение; так как эти обещания заключают в себе для ищущего, ту истину, что духовная проницательность свойственная природе Христовой, ясно предвидет, как то предвидел Иисус, что всякое заблуждение будет побеждено, потому что в Боге, Разуме нет никакого заблуждения; и эта всеобъемлемость добра и есть то что уничтожает зло.

Истина, лежащая в основании слов и делний Иисуса, с нами и в настоящее время и доступна пониманию каждого из нас и может быть применяема в жизни. Христианская Наука показывает нам то, что Бог, божественный Разум, одарил каждого из нас тем духовным чувством благодаря которому нам ясно постоянное присутствие Любви, этого источника всякого блага. И этот духовный восторг и есть та радость Христова, которую от нас не могут отнять никакие условия жизни ни поступки людей. Говоря о своих собственных испытаниях, во время того как она доказывала недействительность и ничтожество плотских верований, как-то ненависти, несправедливости и горя, Мary Baker Eddy написала (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 281) "Мне уже давно стало ясно, что мир не может ни отнять у меня ничего ни дать мне что либо и у меня в настоящее время лишь одно стремление и лишь одна радость." Как велика была достигнутая ею неугасимая, духовная радость, видно из ея просветленной, безкорыстной, направленной на благо всего человечества деятельности.

Не переставать радоваться это значит мыслить в свете Любви, в духовном свете в котором нет ничего противного Богу, противного добру. Христос с нами, тот Христос который говорил устами Иисуса: "Мужайтесь: Я победил мир." Откровение Христианской Науки дало человечеству Науку Христа, Науку, которая лежит в основании духовной радости в которую человечество должно понять и применять в жизни. Эта радость не похожа на конечное чувство радости, которое может превратиться в горе под влиянием того что мы считаем утратой или разлукой. Каковы-бы не были обстоятельства, духовная радость имеет глубокие корни в настоящей и вечной действительности—добростройном бытие И каждый кто примет и будет поддерживать в себе Христоподобные мысли, мысли полные всепрощения, сострадания, самоуничижения, может теперь-же достичь хотя и не полной, радости о которой говорил Учитель: "Радости вашей никто не отнимет от вас."

Будет ли наше восхождение, от боли причиненной нам собственным миром и радости Христовой, быстро совершаться или мы будем медленно путь вперед, предпринимая необходимые шаги, ведущие к победе над злопамятностью и горем, окончательная победа обеспечена; и в том и в другом случае духовная радость, достигаемая нами и есть та самая радость которую мир никогда не может ни дать ни отнять. Слова Христа: "И се, Я с вами во все дни," являются неизменной действительностью. Постигнуто ли это быстро или путем терпеливых и даже очень долгих усилий отвернуться от плотской жизни, при каких бы то ни было обстоятельствах и при всех обстоятельствах истина свободного и радостного бытия есть настоящая действительность.

В одном Пасхальном послании (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany на стр. 155) Mrs. Eddy выражает желание, чтобы ея последователи обладали "непорочным спокойствием, обновленной радостью, способностью видеть царствие небесное здесь —царствие небесное внутри нас, и обладали-бы пробужденным сознанием воскресшего Христа."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Queen Victoria and Sarah Bernhardt

Cimiez, 22nd April, 1897 — At half-past six the celebrated and famous actress Sarah Bernhardt, who has been acting at Nice and is staying in this hotel, performed a little piece for me in the drawing-room at her own request. The play was called "Jean Marie," by Adrien Fleuriet, quite short, only lasting half an hour. It is extremely touching, and Sarah Bernhardt's acting was quite marvelous, so pathetic and full of feeling. She appeared much affected herself, tears rolling down her cheeks. She has a most beautiful voice, and is very graceful in all her movements. The story is much the same as that of "Auld Robin Gray." The two who acted with her were also excellent, particularly the one who took the part of Jean Marie. When the play was over, Edith L. presented Sarah Bernhardt to me, and I spoke to her for a few moments. Her manner was most pleasing and gentle. She said it had been such a pleasure and honor to act for me. When I expressed the hope that she was not tired, she answered, "Cela m'a reposée."—Extract from the Queen's Journal, selected from The Letters of QUEEN VICTORIA (1886-1901). Edited by GEORGE EARLE BUCKLE.

Keeping One's Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HAVE kept my joy!" These beautiful words of trust in God were uttered by a student of Christian Science upon emerging from what had seemed to her to be a severe trial. "Only by means of God's infinite power, however," were the added words acknowledging the ever present divine Love, the Love to which all longing hearts can turn in the midst of whatever tribulations and find peace, courage, strength, and the pure-hearted compassion which can forgive seeming wrongs.

Spiritual assurance such as this is allied with the underlying truth expressed in Jesus' promise to his immediate disciples and to all his followers, "Your joy no man taketh from you." At the time these comforting words were spoken Jesus was looking toward the supreme test of his spiritual understanding of God as the only Life. And he prefaced these words with the assurance, "I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice." He foresaw that all that enmity might try to do would be vanquished through his realization of the truth. Later, upon seeing them again, after the resurrection, he gave to them and to all mankind the promise of the universal, ever present Christ: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Christ Jesus' experiences and sayings, viewed in the light of Christian Science, set the pattern to be followed by each one in his effort to emerge from the sorrowful results of believing that life can be separated from God's infinite goodness and harmony. However enmity and injustice and sorrow may attempt to impede or prevent individual progress into the light of God's changeless love, the divine truth through which the Master met and vanquished evil is ever present to aid, to comfort, to protect, to deliver.

Deeply comforted, then, is he who in his seeming troubles or in his brighter hours seeks to fathom the significance of all that lay behind these precious promises of permanent joy; for therein the seeker may grasp the fact that the spiritual insight which partakes of the nature of the Christ, foresees, as Jesus foresaw, that error of any kind can and will be vanquished, for in God, Mind, there is no element of error; and this allness of good is error's vanquishment.

The truth underlying Jesus' sayings and works is present today for each one to understand and demonstrate. Through Christian Science it is understood that each receives from God, divine Mind, the spiritual sense which can realize the ever-presence of Love, the source of all good. And this spiritual exaltation is the joy of the Christ, which no material circumstance or deed can take away. In speaking of her own experience in proving the unreality, the nothingness, of material beliefs, of hate, injustice, and sorrow, Mary Baker Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 281), "I learned long ago that the world could neither deprive me of something nor give me anything, and I have now one ambition and one joy." How great was the unquenchable spiritual joy which she realized was shown forth in her illumined life of selfless labor for humanity's good!

Keeping one's joy is keeping one's thinking in the light of Love, in the spiritual illumination which includes no element opposed to God, good. The Christ is here, the Christ which spoke through Jesus' words, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Through the revelation of Christian Science humanity now has before it the Science of Christ, the Science underlying spiritual joy, to understand and demonstrate. This joy is not like the finite sense of joy, which can be turned into grief over seeming losses and separations. Whatever the human circumstances may be, spiritual joy drinks deeply of the present and perpetual reality —harmonious being. And each one who will receive and maintain Christ-like thoughts of forgiveness, compassion, self-immolation, can begin at once to realize some measure of the joy which the Master referred to when he said, "Your joy no man taketh from you."

Whether one rises swiftly out of the hurt of the world's selfishness into the joy of the Christ, or whether one goes more slowly over necessary steps in conquering all resentment and grief, the eventual victory is assured; and in either case spiritual joy, when attained, is the same—joy which the world has never given, and cannot destroy. Christ's "Lo, I am with you alway," is the eternal fact. Whether it is discerned quickly or through patient and even prolonged effort to turn away from materialism, in any and every human circumstance the truth of free and joyous being is the present reality.

In an Easter message (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 155) Mrs. Eddy expressed the desire that her followers might be found "having a pure peace, a fresh joy, a clear vision of heaven here,—heaven within us,—and an awakened sense of the risen Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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FOOD SHARES FEATURE FIRM STOCK MARKET

Trading Increases as Buyers Gain Confidence—Rails Better

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The stock market faced forward today, but faltered at the hurdle of the upper resistance level of the July trading range.

The list was extremely quiet, and seemed more inclined to work higher than otherwise. Traders generally, however, were inclined to mark time, pending indications as to whether the list was again turned back at the level at which last week's rally was checked.

Selected groups pushed substantially higher, notably foods, specialties and some of the rails. While many of the pivotal industrials made little or no progress, net gains of 1 to 2 points were numerous, embracing Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Vulcan Detinning, Loose-Wiles, Beech-Nut, National Biscuit and General Foods.

The late tone was strong. The turnover was about 900,000 shares.

The list eased for a time in the morning, but fractional recessions in such issues as American Can, American Telephone and Air Reduction were recovered. National Biscuit, Texas Gulf Sulphur, and U. S. Steel common and preferred showed fractional gains. McKeesport turned over in some volume, coincident with publication of its earnings, but the stock was barely changed.

The second quarter and first half earnings statements, about which there have been forebodings, began to appear in some volume, and on the whole, the exhibit to date seems somewhat better than anticipated.

The bond market continued to maintain a firm front today and a number of domestic and foreign issues recorded substantial gains in relatively quiet trading.

Transactions in the United States Government department fell off considerably, although most of the Treasury loans advanced fractionally. The Liberties were a trifle easy.

The declaration of martial law and a dictatorship in Germany, which caused a sinking spell in Reich obligations yesterday, was viewed somewhat more optimistically today, and both the Government 5½s and 7s recovered the major portion of their previous losses. German corporate and municipal bonds also improved.

Further quiet buying came into domestic railways and utilities, with both high grade and low-priced issues advancing from fractions to a point or more. Little attention was paid to persistent adverse traffic reports, heavy declines in electric power output and generally decreased earnings.

Some of the principal gainers included American & Foreign Power 5s, most of the American and International Telephones, Santa Fe 4½s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Sinclair Oil 6½s, Goodyear 5s and United States Rubber 5s. Loans of Armour & Co., which have recently followed the price of hogs upward, reacted a point or more at one time. Frisco 4½s eased, as did Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, New York Central 5s and North American 5s.

British 5½s again moved forward and Italian 7s, depressed in the previous session following a Mussolini Cabinet shake-up, rallied briskly. French 7s were slightly lower. Australians were in better demand, most of the antipodean list recording gains.

DECLINE IN COTTON SPINNING ACTIVITY FOR MONTH OF JUNE

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during June at 57.7 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, as compared with 63.3 per cent in May this year and 87.0 per cent in June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 31,705,038, of which 20,561,914 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 18,293,991 as compared with 31,737,174; 21,639,352 and 20,101,816 for May this year, and 32,881,468; 25,798,910 and 28,619,719 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totaled 4,247,498,852 or an average of 134 hours per spindle in place, as compared with 4,577,485,125 and 144 for May this year, and 6,630,044,007 and 202 for June last year.

BEECH-NUT PACKING EARNS $2.15 A SHARE

NEW YORK, July 21—Beech-Nut Paiking Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, profit of $1,109,291 after charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $1,329,338 the first six months of 1931. Balance after allowing for estimated federal taxes and dividends on 45 shares of Class A preferred outstanding was $961,554, equal to $2.15 a share (par $20) on 446,250 common shares, compared with $1,172,970 or $2.63 a share in the first half of 1931.

Net for quarter ended June 30 before taxes was $570,467, compared with $538,824 in the preceding quarter and $720,521 in the June quarter of 1931. The balance after estimated June quarter was $493,555 or $1.10 a share, compared with $467,999 or $.05 a share in preceding quarter and $636,092 or $1.43 a share in the June quarter of 1931.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO NET

Chesapeake & Ohio reports for the six months ended June 30 net earnings of $8,766,967 after taxes, charges and sinking fund appropriations, equivalent after dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred to $1.14 a share (par $25) on 7,652,778 shares of common, compared with $11,841,284 or $1.55 a share on 7,651,281 common shares in the first six months of 1931. June net was $1,016,711 after charges, compared with $2,788,298 in June, 1931.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

City Treasurer Dolan of Boston has sold a $1,000,000 loan, dated July 20 and due Oct. 10, to Shawmut Corporation at 2.27 per cent, interest to follow, plus $29. Other bidders were: First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts, 2.49 per cent, and Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, 2.54 per cent.

SIOUX CITY GAS & ELEC. PROFIT

Sioux City Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, profit of $1,132,654, after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $1,228,847 in the previous 12 months.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	July 20
3	¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	..
62½	30⅞	4½¶	Air Reduction	2100	36⅝	35	36	35¾
16⅝	7⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	9200	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	11
3⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	400	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
7⅝	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
6⅛	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	1	1	1	..
13	5⅛	..	Alleghany Steel	50	7⅛	7¼	7¼	..
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	9100	48⅝	46¾	47¾	47⅝
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	108	107	107	107
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	7½	5⅞	7½	5⅞
17¾	12	2	Amerada	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞	16¾
18⅛	5⅝	..	Am Bank Note	900	9¼	8¾	9	9½
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	33	33	33	33
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	51	51	51	51
73⅞	29⅝	5¶	Am Can	21100	34¼	33⅛	33¾	33⅞
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	7000	5	4½	4⅝	4¾
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	30	20	19⅛	20	19¾
37⅝	18	3¶	Am Chicle	400	26	25½	26	24¾
15⅛	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	13½	13¼	13½	..
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	900	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	10½	9	10	8¾
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	6½	5⅛	6½	5
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	9⅝
21⅝	9	2	Am Ice	100	10½	10¼	10¼	..
8½	2½	..	Am International	200	4	3⅞	4	4
4	1	..	Am La Fr pf	10	1	1	1	1
9⅛	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
44⅝	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	21½	21½	21½	20½
19⅛	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	9½	9½	9½	..
33	7⅞	3	Am News	10	15	14	14½	14¼
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	1500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21	21	21	..
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	17	15½	17	15⅝
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2300	4	3⅞	4	4
120	70	7	Am Radiator pf	10	75	75	75	..
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	8	7¾	7¾	8
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	16½	16⅜	16½	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt&R pf	400	31	30½	30½	31⅝
8⅝	⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4	4	4	4
36¾	20	2½¶	Am Stores	400	26	25⅛	26	24
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	21¼	21	21¼	20½
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	70½	70	70½	67
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	75¼	74¼	75	74¾
70	12	..	Tm Type F pf	50	14	13½	14	..
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	13	12½	13	13
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	45	45	45	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19½
12⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	4	3⅞	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	9½	9½	9½	..
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	42¼
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	500	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅞
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	500	2	1⅞	2	..
8¼	⅝	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	3½	3½	3½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7300	26¼	24½	26⅛	24¾
86	35	..	Atchison pf	1200	47	43⅛	46	42¾
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	200	13¼	12½	13¼	12
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	7900	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12¼
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	63	63	63	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	13300	42¼	49¾	51⅞	49¼
16	12	1	Austin Nichols A	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	700	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	12	10¼	12	10
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	9¼	8½	9	8½
5⅞	3⅝	1	Barnsdall A	800	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅞
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	32	32	32	..
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
24⅝	6	..	Best & Co	700	8⅛	7½	8⅛	7⅝
24⅝	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
34	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅛
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	7¾	6⅞	7¾	6¼
⅝	½	..	Booth Fish 1pf	100	1	1	1	..
43½	20	2¶	Borden	1900	24½	24	24¼	24
12⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	900	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6100	22¼	21⅞	22	22⅝
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	51⅝	50	51⅛	51½
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	57	56	56½	55½
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	¾	¾	¾	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19	7	..	Byers	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	9½
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1200	9½	8½	9½	..
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2300	11⅜	11	11¼	10⅞
6⅝	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
43⅝	16¾	..	Case Thresh	8100	26⅛	24	26½	26
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	40	41⅝	39⅛	41⅝	38⅛
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	6¼	5½	6⅛	5¾
16⅝	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16	15½	16	15¾
6¼	2⅞	..	Century Ribbon	400	5	4¾	5	5
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	..
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1100	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	70	12¼	11¾	12¼	12
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	5	4¾	5	..
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2	1¾	2	1½
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	2200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6½
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Is & P	400	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5	4½
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1100	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
28½	11¼	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	13	13	13	13
4½	1	..	City Stores A	70	1	1	1	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	12¼	12⅛	12¼	..
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	4	4	4	4
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1800	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	20	19	20	19½
11	3⅞	1.50	Comm Credit	200	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
60⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	100	53⅜	53	53	52
27⅜	10⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	6½	6	6⅜	6⅛
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	1700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	400	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
11	6½	..	Congoleum Nairn	900	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	8200	38¼	37⅝	38¼	37¾
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	84	85½	85½	86
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7⅞	4	..	Consol Oil	3100	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
11½	3	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	94⅝	94	94⅝	..
47¾	24⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	1000	31¾	31¼	31¼	30¼
41	17⅞	2	Cont Can	1400	22	21½	21⅞	22
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Motors		¾	¾	¾	..
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	6400	5½	4⅞	5⅜	5⅛
47⅞	24⅝	3	Corn Products	1800	31	29⅝	31	29⅝
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	109¼	109	109	109
23	10½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	3	3	3	..
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
49⅜	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	19	19	19	17
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	1⅛
11	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27¼
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	11900	1⅝	1	1⅛	1⅛
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2600	2⅛	2	2⅛	1⅞
			—D—					
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1100	44½	42	44½	42
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	500	12	12	12	..
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
122	5¼	8	Detroit Edison	500	60	59¾	60	60⅛
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	500	15⅜	15	15	14⅞
11⅝	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	2600	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	11
23	5	3	Dresser A	100	5	5	5	8¼
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	4500	23⅝	23	23⅝	23¼
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	86⅝	86¼	86½	86½
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91	90	91	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	2100	38	36¾	37⅞	37⅜
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	11	10⅜	10¾	10¼
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14	13	14	13
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
33½	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	19	19	19	18⅞
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	21	21	21	..
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	40	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	10	9¾	10	..
15⅝	10½	1	Firestone T&R	200	11¼	11	11⅛	..
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	41¼	40¾	41¼	40¼
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	700	14½	13¾	14½	13¼
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	900	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1¼
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	3100	15⅛	13½	14¾	13½
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2400	12	11	12	11
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	400	8½	8	8⅜	7½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
105⅝	90	8	Gen Baking pf	50	95	95	95	..
3⅜	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	500	2¼	2	2⅛	..
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	60	5⅞	5	5⅞	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	11400	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11	10⅞	11	10¾
40¼	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1700	22½	22	22½	21⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	2900	⅝	½	⅝	½
30	4¼	7	Gen Gas2& E 7%	20	6	6	6	..
25	18⅛	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	300	31½	31	31½	31
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	6700	9	8¾	9	8¾
87¼	86¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	63	62¼	62¼	62⅞
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	9	9	9	8½
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
14¾	1⅜	..	Gen Refractories	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	11900	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	700	62	61	62	60
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	13	13	13	12
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6⅜	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	6	5¾	6	6
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12
5⅛	3¼	..	Goodrich	700	3⅝	3	3½	2⅝
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	200	9½	9	9½	9
18⅝	5½	..	Goodyear	800	10	9	9⅝	9⅛
61	19⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	31	29	29¾	26⅞
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	16¼	15½	15½	15½
4⅝	1	..	Graham-Paige	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7¾	2⅝	..	Granby	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	1500	26½	25	26½	25
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	4500	9	8⅜	8¾	8¾
6⅞	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅞
1⅜	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—H—					
2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	68	68	68	..
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	100	125	125	125	124¾
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1900	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	12⅜
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1900	13⅝	12⅝	13½	12⅝
5⅛	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	13½	13½	13½	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1900	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	1100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	1900	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7¼
26½	9⅛	..	Ill Central pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
36	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	50	23	22½	23	22½

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	July 20
38⅝	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	500	12	11⅝	11⅝	..
39½	14⅝	5	Ingersoll-Rand	600	19½	19	19½	19¾
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	700	6⅛	5⅝	6	6¼
4⅛	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	1200	2¼	1⅝	2	1⅝
47	52½	6¶	Int Business M	1500	64⅝	62	64	62½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18⅝	3⅝	..	Int Cement	500	10	9⅝	9⅝	9
1⅛	⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	1200	13½	12⅞	13¼	12⅞
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
⅝	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9¼	2½	..	Int Nickel	2400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3	3	3	..
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
44⅝	20½	3	Int Shoe	300	22¼	22¼	22	22⅝
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	33	32½	33	33½
12¼	2⅝	.60	Int Tel & Tel	16500	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	400	3	3	3	3
			—J—					
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	5400	15¼	12⅛	12¾	12⅝
99¾	45	7	Johns Man pf	110	53¾	45	48	..
84	30	4	Jones & Laughlin pf	310	33½	32	32	33½
			—K—					
9⅞	4⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	1500	1	¾	1	..
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	10	18½	17	17	20
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	7	6¾	7	6¾
13⅛	3	..	Kinney pf	40	7	7	7	..
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	1800	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
110	95	7	Kresge pf	10	95	95	95	..
			—L—					
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	12½	12⅛	12½	12¼
48	40	5	Laclede Gas pf	20	45	45	45	..
6½	3⅝	..	Lehigh Pot Cem	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
3½	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	700	1½	1¼	1½	..
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	34⅝	34	34⅝	33½
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	8	8	8	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	1300	12	11⅜	12	11¼
34	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	6800	19⅝	17	19¼	16⅞
72	39	6½	Loews pf	300	52¼	47	52¼	46¾
36⅝	16⅛	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1000	21¼	20¼	21	20
32⅝	7½	..	Louisville & N	400	13	12¼	13	11½
1⅝	½	..	Louisiana Oil R	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
			—M—					
62	20	6	McCrory pf	10	28	28	28	..
16½	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	1600	18¾	17½	18½	17⅝
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2300	32½	31¾	32⅜	32⅛
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	13¼	13	13¼	13
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	22⅛	22¼	22¾	22½
3¾	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
46⅜	23	7	Man Elv gtd	10	30	30	30	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	2400	9	8⅜	8¾	9
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
⅞	¼	..	Market St Ry	60	½	½	½	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	300	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
20⅞	9	1.60	Mathieson Alkali	100	11	11	11	10¼
20	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
18	8	2	Melville Shoe	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	600	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
10	2	3	Midland Steel	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
2⅝	⅝	..	Min Moline	100	1	1	1	..
11	5	..	Min Moline pf	200	9	9	9	..
7¾	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
21⅝	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	400	7	6¾	7	6½
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
26	2½	..	Mo Pacificpf	400	4½	4⅛	4½	4
10¾	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	6	6	6	..
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	6000	6	5¾	6	5⅞
26	7⅝	.50	Motor Products	100	8½	8½	8½	..
13⅝	2	..	Mullins Mfg	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
			—N—					
19⅛	8	2	Nash Motors	400	10	10	10	10
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	5300	26¾	25⅝	26¾	25¾
14⅝	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
31⅝	14⅝	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4800	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	16¾
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
16⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1300	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8½
23½	13½	1	Nat Steel	100	14½	14½	14½	14
17⅝	4½	..	Nat Surety	400	5½	5¼	5¼	..
5½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	400	2½	2¼	2½	..
6⅝	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
8	4¼	..	NY Air Brake	100	5	5	5	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	6200	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12¾
9½	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	1300	9⅛	9	9	8¾
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	1400	20¼	18⅞	20¼	18⅝
8¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	400	5½	5	5½	..
109⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
98	70	6	NY Steam 6%	20	75	73	75	..
17⅞	10⅞	.50	Noranda M	400	15⅝	15	15	15¼
135	57	8	Norfalk & West	900	67½	65	67½	64⅛
40	13¾	10a	North American	2533	17	16½	17	16¾
47¾	25½	3	North Amer pf	300	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	32½
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	900	2½	2	2¼	2
23¼	5½	3	Northern Pacific	3100	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
			—O—					
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	700	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	100	2	2	2	..
14¼	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	500	5¾	4⅝	5¾	5
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	400	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	20	90	90	90	..
14	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	240	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	200	21⅜	21	21⅜	20⅝
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	300	29	28½	29	29
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
9⅝	6	..	Pan-Am Pet	300	9⅝	7	9⅝	..
10	7¼	1	Pan-Am Pet B	600	10	8	10	7½
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	9300	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅜
1	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	800	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5¾	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	1000	3	2¾	3	..
32⅝	16	1	Penick & Ford	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅛
1⅜	½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	900	1¼	1	1⅛	¾
6	3⅝	..	Penn Dixie C pf	400	5½	4⅝	5½	..
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	300	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	75	75	75	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	2400	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	1000	51⅛	48¾	51	49
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	50	5¾	4⅝	5½	5
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	600	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅛
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	700	5	4⅞	5	4¾
5½	2	..	Phila & Reading	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	2	..	Phillips Pet	2500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
2	¼	..	Pierce Oil	500	½	⅜	½	..
7¼	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	400	5½	5¼	5½	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	400	1	⅞	1	..
40	18	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	20	20	20	..
24	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	13½	13½	13½	..
12½	7	..	Pitts Aerm pf	10	6	6	6	..
9	1¾	..	Postel Tel pf	200	4	4¼	4⅞	..
9¾	5½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	200	8¼	8	8¼	..
42¾	19⅞	2	Proctor & Gam	700	24¾	24⅛	24¾	24¼
103	81	5	Proctor & G pf	30	91	90	91	89¾
80	28	3.20	Public Service	3300	33	32¼	33	32⅝
87	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	78	78	78	..
100⅝	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	400	87	86⅞	87⅞	87
114	92¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	93½	93½	93½	39
25	10½	3	Pullman	3500	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14¼
5⅛	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	300	4	3⅝	4	3¾
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	100	6	6	6	6
			—R—					
32⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	400	19	18	19	..
10⅝	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	2100	4¼	4	4¼	4
18⅞	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	1200	7	6¼	7	6½
1	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	2200	3	2½	2¾	2⅝
14½	4	3½	RR Securities	100	6	6	6	..
5⅛	2⅝	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1400	3⅛	2¼	3⅛	2⅛
16	7	..	Real Silk H pf	30	10½	10½	10½	10¼
3⅜	1	..	Remington Rand	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3⅜	1½	..	Reo Motors	600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅜	5	..	Repub I&S pf	800	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
10	5⅜	1.50	Reynolds Metal	400	6½	6	6½	5⅝
¾	¼	..	Richfield Oil	400	½	½	½	..
2½	1¾	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
23	12½	.80½	Royal Dutch	1700	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17¼
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	1900	36½	36	36½	35⅞
84	60	6	Safeway S 6%	50	68	68	68	..
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	130	76¼	76	76¼	76
10½	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
6⅝	⅜	..	StL & SF	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	15500	9	8⅝	8¾	8¼
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	4200	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅞
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	3100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	1100	7	6¾	7	6½
4¼	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	5200	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4
34½	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	900	33½	31	31	34
6	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
19⅛	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
4¼	1	..	Snider Pack pf	100	2	2	2	..
63	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	800	35½	35½	35½	36½
10¾	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	14500	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	8½
32¾	15¾	2*	So Calif Edison	1400	20	20	20	19⅝
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	7900	9¼	8⅝	9	9
11¾	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	2200	11⅛	10⅝	11	11¼
103⅝	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
13	2½	..	Southern Ry	2100	4	3¾	4	3½
20½	3	..	Southern Ry pf	1100	5	4¼	5	4
14	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	4800	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅛
34¼	7½	2	Stand Gas & El	2200	11¼	10½	11⅛	10½
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15
61½	21	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	23	23	23	23½
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	34	34	34	33¼
27¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	4400	22	21	22	21¼
12⅝	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	600	10¼	10	10¾	9
31½	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	13200	26¾	25¾	26⅝	25⅞
23½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	15	15	15	..
6⅝	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅛	4⅝	.50	Stone ¾ Webster	1600	5⅝	5⅛	5¾	5¾
13¼	2½	..	Studebaker	1700	4	3¾	4	4
104⅞	32	7	Studebaker pf	150	36½	34	34	36
32	24¾	1§	Sun Oil	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
87	69½	6	Sun Oil pf	20	75	75	75	..
2	2	..	Symington A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—T—					
13¾	6	1	Telautograph	400	6	6	6	6
2⅝	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	8900	11¾	11	11¾	10⅞
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	5900	16¼	15⅝	16	15½
6¼	2½	..	Texas & P Land	2500	4	3⅝	4	..
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
16½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	11	11	11	..
9	5	..	Tide Water Oil	100	7½	7½	7½	..
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	4600	3	2⅝	3	2½
30⅝	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	900	30⅞	30	30⅞	..
23	7¾	1½	Timken Roller	800	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	6200	3⅝	3⅛	3¾	3⅛
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	900	2	2	2	2
6⅝	2	..	Truscon Steel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
			—U—					
23½	7⅝	1	Underwd El Fish	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	..
101	79	7	Underwd pf	20	78	78	78	78
38⅞	15⅛	1.20	Union Carbide	5600	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅜
13⅞	8	1	Union Oil Calif	5200	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	9¾
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	24300	36	33⅝	36	34¼
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	300	51⅛	48¼	51⅛	45
16⅞	6½	..	United Air & Tr	10700	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	10¼
50	30¼	3	United A&T pf	800	48⅞	48	48⅞	47⅝
28⅛	11	2	United Biscuit	400	13	12½	13	..
10½	3½	.40	United Corp	4200	5	4⅞	5	5
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	400	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅛
5⅝	2½	..	United El Coal	2200	3	2½	3	..
30⅛	10¼	2	United Fruit	1100	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	4400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅛
51½	26	..	US & For S pf	100	33	33	33	31
25½	10¼	1.60	US Gypsum	400	14¼	14	14	..
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	2100	17½	17	17¼	17⅛
3½	1¼	..	US Leather	500	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
7½	3¼	..	US Leather A	700	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
15⅞	7⅛	2	US Pipe & Fdry	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
15½	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
8½	2	..	US Realty	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
5⅜	1⅛	..	US Rubber	2400	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	..
11½	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1800	6⅞	5⅝	6⅞	5¾
34	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	10500	24	23⅝	24	22⅝
113	51⅛	7	US Steel pf	5200	60⅝	59¼	60⅛	59½

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	July 20
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	900	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
			—V—					
⅝	⅛	..	Vadsco Sales	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	1800	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	7¾
35	16¼	..	Van Raalte pf	10	17	17	17	16¼
39¼	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	34¼
24⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	880	16	11⅝	15¼	11¾
			—W—					
4	⅞	..	Wabash RR	700	1	1	1	..
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	500	1½	1½	1½	..
3	⅞	..	Wabash pf B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅝	⅛	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅝	½	..	Warner Bros A	9800	1¼	⅞	1¼	1
1⅛	½	..	Warner Quinlan	900	1¼	1	1¼	..
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	5200	4	2	3⅞	..
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	40	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
14	7½	..	Warren F & P	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
15½	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
50	43	4	Wesson Oil pf	400	43⅛	43	43	..
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	30	83½	83½	83½	83½
110	86	7	W Penn Pw 7%	90	86⅞	86	86⅞	..

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 21	July 20
7¾	1⅛	..	Westn Maryland	900	3¼	3	3¼	3
8⅛	2	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
6⅝	¾	..	Westn Pac pf	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	1500	16⅝	16¾	16⅞	17
37⅞	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	3100	18⅞	18	18¾	18⅝
12⅝	3	1	Westvaco Chlor N4	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	..
12	6⅞	..	White Motor	10	8	8	8	..
28½	11	2	White Rock	600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	..
1⅞	¾	..	White Sew M pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5¾	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	7300	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4½
3	⅜	..	Willys-Overland	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	1⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
45⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	4100	27¼	26½	27	26⅝
23⅝	8	..	Worthgton Pump	600	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12
57	25¼	4	Wrigley	400	31	30	31	31
			—Y—					
17¼	4	..	Youngstown	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6
9½	3	1	Young Sp ¾ W	700	5	5	5	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Use of Fuel Oil in Europe Is Expanding

The use of oil for fuel is slowly but steadily expanding in Europe, according to A. A. Wedderspoon, foreign sales manager of the Petroleum Heat & Power Company, Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from a 10 months' trip, embracing all the countries of Europe. Business conditions abroad are still unsettled, he finds, and for that reason the normal development of oil burning is retarded.

In England, Mr. Wedderspoon says, although less than 15 per cent of the homes have central heating plants (open fireplaces are the usual method), he estimates that there are approximately 5000 oil burners in use in that country. "No large bank, office, apartment or government building is now being built in England," he says, "that does not use oil." In view of the "Buy British" campaign and the fact that many large office buildings do not have central heating plants, the market for commercial burners is comparatively limited in England. Fuel oil in England costs about the same as in the United States.

In the Scandinavian countries, he reports many public buildings being built which use oil, although distribution of fuel is now limited to the larger coastal cities. An interesting feature of Norway and Sweden seen by Mr. Wedderspoon was the construction of immense blocks of remarkable apartments for workmen. Some of these have been equipped for oil.

In Paris, unlike London, most of the large buildings have central heating plants and the use of oil is growing. The larger oil companies have been carrying on extensive propaganda to create favorable sentiment for oil burning. Although France is still on the gold standard, its high tariffs and quotas restricting imports react unfavorably toward the development of this market by American manufacturers at the present time.

In Switzerland, which has no natural fuel resources, he found that oil burning is making fairly good headway. Both coal and oil must be imported, and for that reason the heating of homes by oil is cheapest. A number of Swiss oil burners have appeared in the European markets.

In the north of Italy, there is some market for oil burners. However, light oil is taxed heavily in Italy, as well as in most other European countries, so burners that can use the heavier oils are most in demand. In Europe there are, in general, but two grades of oil used in oil burners, a gas oil corresponding to our number two or three oil and a fuel oil corresponding to our number four or five oil.

In Greece, Roumania and central Europe there is some interest in oil burning equipment, especially on the part of theaters and large residence owners, but he stated the lack of oil distribution, central heating systems, and in some instances the lack of electric current, will retard any general demand for oil burners in those countries for the next year or so.

NASH CONTINUES ITS POLICY OF CONSERVATISM

All Cars Produced Are Built on Actual Orders

CHICAGO, July 21—While Nash Motors Company has been effecting economies wherever possible for some time, further action to get production costs to a minimum was taken May 15 when salaries were adjusted downward.

Those receiving less than $150 a month were cut 10 per cent, those receiving more than $150, 15 per cent. Downward adjustment in wages also was made on a comparable basis. Racine and Kenosha offices were consolidated in the Kenosha plant and placed on a five-day week basis.

Necessity for reopening emphasized once more the conservative inventory policy. All cars produced are built on actual orders, and if orders fall off materially plants are shut down until accumulating business warrants reopening. At the end of the fiscal year inventories were $1,347,702, or only 3.4 per cent of total current assets of $39,786,731, compared with an average of 30.3 for 11 leading makers including Nash but excluding Ford. By the end of the second quarter Nash's inventory figure had been reduced to $939,395.

Second Quarter Results

In the quarter ended May 31, the second quarter of its fiscal year, Nash earned $333,281 on production of slightly more than 10,000 units, compared with $211,927 on about 4000 in the preceding quarter.

The apparent discrepancy between production and earnings rates in the two quarters is due to the fact that during the second quarter the company introduced new models, which necessitated a charge of about $300,000 against development costs. On Nov. 30, end of the last fiscal year, close to $1,000,000 had been charged to development work on new models and a small amount was also charged the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Actually the company had a small operating deficit the first quarter, but other income, principally interest on substantial holdings of government securities, enabled a net profit. The second quarter showed some operating profit, even after the $300,000 charge for development work and other income bolstered net.

Tax Situation

Officials believe the new federal tax will have an adverse effect on automobile sales in the long run. It is still too early to tell how extensive the effect will be, as prior to June 21, when the tax became effective, dealers purchased an unusually large number of cars, so that sales to dealers naturally fell off after that date.

Third-quarter shipments will most likely show a reduction from the preceding three months, but in view of lower production costs put into effect, the comparison from a profit standpoint may be somewhat more favorable than production figures would indicate.

Reduction of the dividend to 25 cents per quarter is in line with the ultra-conservative policies followed. After paying $1,365,000 in dividends the second quarter and earning only about a fourth of that amount, Nash was able to show an increase of $27,945 in cash and government securities over the $33,401,022 Feb. 29. On May 31 these items were $33,428,967, compared with $36,550,480 Nov. 31, 1931. Dividend payments this quarter will total only $682,500.

Urge Bankers To Adopt a Lenient Credit Attitude

CLEVELAND, O., July 21 (AP)—A new attitude of "credit leniency" by bankers toward thousands of small business enterprises, as a means of starting a general business recovery, was "urgently recommended" today by an imposing committee of bankers and industrialists.

The recommendation, coming from the banking and industrial committee of the Fourth Federal Reserve District, was directed to all financial institutions of the district, which embraces Ohio, western Pennsylvania, eastern Kentucky, and a part of West Virginia.

A survey among 3000 manufacturers has disclosed, the committee said, "that there is a vast amount of productive business available, particularly to the small manufacturers within the district, if banking accommodiations can be extended to finance such productive business."

"It is our conclusion," the committee said, "that it lies within the power of the bankers to make a great and important contribution toward improvement in present business conditions.

"If faith in the lender and courage and resourcefulness in the borrower are brought into partnership in a new approach to their mutual problems, there will be important gains in employment in this district, important increases in commodity and material sales, and there will be important new resources available, through taxes of the community, to the support of the validity of debts and interest payments."

ADDITIONAL SIGNS OF STABILITY SEEN IN STEEL MARKET

NEW YORK, July 21—The Iron Age says: "Iron and steel bookings show little change for the better, and average steel ingot output remains unchanged from a week ago at 16 per cent of capacity. Disappointment because of failure of production to show a more rapid recovery from mid-year shut downs is offset by satisfaction over growing evidences of stability.

"While business is not yet manifesting definite improvement, it is holding its own, suggesting a bottom has been struck from which advances will be made when autumn seasonal influences make themselves felt. Moreover, price weakness which was particularly pronounced among primary materials seems to be disappearing.

"Although the iron and steel trade entertains no hopes of a material betterment in commitments the rest of this month or in August, a traditionally dull period in the industry, it is increasingly confident of an upturn in September. Reports from agricultural sections are more cheerful, and improved demand from the oil industry is in prospect.

"The recession in auto production is proving less pronounced than had been feared. Chevrolet has increased its July production program from 25,000 to 30,000. Ford has been maintaining output at a fairly even rate and will probably fulfill its schedule of 85,000 cars for the month. Hudson Motor Car Company is working at a relatively good rate on a new model, just announced, and has bought steel for 10,000 of the new cars."

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WRITE BOX L-20, Room 1804,
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MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; food shares advance.
Bonds: Firm; Germans rally.
Curb: Firm; Aluminum of America rises briskly.
Foreign exchanges: Irregular; Canadian dollar strong.
Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; coöperative selling.
Sugar: Lower; more liberal spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: barely steady; cooler weather northwest; disappointing foreign markets.
Corn: Barely steady; excellent crop advices parts of Kansas.
Cattle: Steady to higher.
Hogs: Active and higher.

FOREIGN

London—Trading was quiet on the stock exchange. The recovery in German bonds, steadier transatlantic issues and the rise in oil shares on the reported agreement at the Paris conference were bright features. Otherwise, prices drooped on profit-taking and closed uncertain.

Paris—Opening prices on the Bourse were slightly lower. French rentes were weak but oil shares firmed on favorable reports from the Paris oil conference. The closing was weak.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were firmed in absence of selling both here and abroad and closed with a confident tone.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR NET EARNINGS LOWER

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reports for the three months ended June 30, 1932, net earnings after depreciation and federal taxes but before depletion, of $1,384,423, equivalent to 54 cents a share on 2,540,000 shares. This compares with $1,722,535, or 68 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $1,939,967, or 76 cents a share in the June quarter of 1931.

Net earnings before depletion for the six months ended June 30 were $3,106,958, or $1.22 a share, compared with $4,388,165, or $1.72 a share, in the first six months of 1931.

NATIONAL BISCUIT NET $1.21 A SHARE

NEW YORK, July 21—National Biscuit Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $4,280,038 after taxes and charges, compared with $4,219,958 the preceding quarter and $4,566,121 the June quarter of 1931. For the six months ended June 30 net was $8,499,996 compared with $9,406,791 in the first half of 1931.

Six months' net is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.21 a share on the 6,286,238 shares, compared with $1.36 a share in the 1931 period. The June quarter net is equivalent to 61 cents a common share, compared with 66 cents a year ago.

GRAIN VALUES AT CHICAGO IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Wheat values sagged in the late dealings today, owing largely to absence of sustained buying force.

Export demand for United States wheat was lacking, although 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian was taken today and an equal amount yesterday. Price declines were in the face of the fact that predictions of rain had been unfulfilled.

After reacting to below yesterday's finish all around, wheat closed irregular at ¼ decline to ⅛ advance, corn ⅛-⅜ down, oats ⅜-½ off, and provisons at a rise of 12 to 17 cents.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.45	.45½	.44⅞	.45b	— ⅛
September	.47⅜	.47⅞	.47⅛	.47⅜	— ⅛
December	.50⅜	.51	.50¼	.50⅜	— ¼
Corn					
July	.31⅛	.31⅛	.30½	.30½	— ⅜
September	.32⅛	.32¼	.31½	.31⅝	— ¼
December	.32¼	.32¾	.31¾	.31⅞	— ¼
Oats					
July	.17	.17⅛	.16⅝	.16¾b	— ⅜
September	.18	.18⅛	.17⅝	.17¾	— ⅜
December	.20⅝	.20⅝	.20¼	.20¼	— ½
Lard					
July	4.97b	...	...	5.02a	+ .17
September	4.90b	5.02	4.92	5.02a	+ .17
January	4.45b	4.50	4.47	4.47	+ .05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.54½	.54	.54	— ⅜
October	.57⅝	.57	.57⅛	— ¼
December	.58¾	.58⅜	.58⅜	— ¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.41⅛	.40⅞	.40⅞	+ ⅛
September	.42¾	.41¾	.41⅞b	— ⅜
December	.45	.44¼	.44⅝	...

b Bid.

KIMBERLY-CLARK SURPLUS

NEW YORK, July 21—Kimberly-Clark Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 surplus available for common was $17,663 after charges, federal taxes and preferred dividends, equal to 3 cents a share on 499,800 common shares, compared with $95,306, or 19 cents a share on the common, in the preceding quarter and $504,340, or $1.01 a share, in the June quarter of 1931. For the six months ended June 30 surplus available for common was $112,969, equal to 22 cents a share on the common, compared with $988,488, or $1.97 a share, in the first half of 1931.

THE WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

Waldorf System, Incorporated, earned $167,860, or 38 cents a share on the common stock, in the second quarter, compared with $267,754, or 58 cents, for the corresponding period of last year and 33 cents a share the first quarter of 1932. Balance for the half year was 71 cents a share, compared with $1.28 in the first half of 1931.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, July 21—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	July 21, '32	July 14, '32
Circulation	£365,758,000	£366,271,000
Public deposits	13,379,000	17,047,000
Private deposits	121,750,000	116,325,000
Bankers accounts	88,023,000	82,759,000
Other accounts	33,727,000	33,566,000
Gov't securities	66,230,000	65,785,000
Other securities	40,315,000	39,718,000
Disc and adv	14,307,000	14,771,000
Securities	26,008,000	24,947,000
Reserves	46,663,000	45,933,000
Proport res to liabs	34.5%	34.4%
Bullion	137,422,000	137,204,000
Bank rate	2%	2%

CHECKER CAB MFG. CO.

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Reports are current that interests closely identified with the du Pont-Raskob group had acquired an interest in the Checker Cab Manufacturing Company. The election of three new directors was announced. They were Mr. William Freiday of South Orange, N. J., a member of the staff of Governor A. Harry Moore of that State; Mr. G. Ray Kaiser, said to represent Wilmington (Del.) interests, and Mr. Lervis F. Huttonlocker of New York.

STONE & WEBSTER STATEMENT

Statement issued by the directors of Stone & Webster, Inc., indicate net consolidated operating income, including subsidiary companies, for the first six months of 1932 of $743,843, equal to 35 cents a share on the 2,104,500 shares outstanding. The company omitted action on the dividend normally payable Aug. 15. The company paid 12½ cents on May 16 and 25 cents on Feb. 15 this year. Dividends paid in 1931 totaled $3 and in 1930, $5.

STOCKS OF GASOLINE RISE

NEW YORK, July 21—Stocks of gasoline increased 470,000 barrels to 62,552,000 the week ended July 16, American Petroleum Institute estimates. During the week reporting refineries were operated at 63.5 per cent running to stills 2,288,000 barrels daily, compared with 60.8 per cent the previous week when runs to still averaged 2,218,700 barrels daily.

BIG STEEL SCRAP PURCHASE

NEW YORK, July 21—Wall Street and the steel trade feel some encouragement over the reported purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of 25,000 tons of heavy melting steel from the New York Central Railroad. This is the first important transaction in scrap steel markets for several months, and is considered as a possible forerunner of some recovery in steel mill operations.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.61	5.64	5.58	5.50	—.05
October	5.75	5.78	5.73	5.74	—.03
December	5.90	5.92	5.88	5.89	—.04
January	5.95	5.98	5.95	5.97	—.03
March	6.09	6.13	6.09	6.10	—.04
May	6.23	6.28	6.22	6.24	—.04

Spots 5.75, down 5 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	—	46.60	..
October	47.50a	47.00	..
November	48.50a	47.50	..
December	48.50a	48.00	..
January	48.50a	48.00	..
February	48.80a	48.00	..
March	49.10a	48.00	..
April	49.40a	48.00	..

a—Asked. Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	...	...	...	5.75	+.01
October	5.84	5.84	5.82	5.83	—.03
December	5.99	6.00	5.96	5.97	—.05
January	6.06	6.08	6.06	6.08	..
March	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	—.03
May	6.33	6.34	6.33	6.34	—.04

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.59b	5.65	5.66	5.62b	—.03
October	5.74	5.76	5.71	5.72	—.04
December	5.88	5.91	5.85	5.87	—.04
January	5.94b	5.95	5.95	5.93b	—.04
March	6.94b	..	..	6.05b	—.05
May	6.25a	6.22	6.21	6.20b	—.05

a—Asked. b—Bid. Tone at cleas steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.38	4.39	4.36	4.37	—.04
October	4.37	4.38	4.34	4.35	—.03
December	4.40	4.40	4.39	4.39	—.03
January	4.43	4.44	4.40	4.42	—.03
March	4.49	4.49	4.47	4.47	—.03
May	4.54	4.55	4.52	4.52	—.03

Spots 4.63, off 10 points. Tone at close, quiet.

CEMENT PRICES HIGHER

ST. LOUIS, July 21—Missouri Portland Cement Company has increased cement price 30 cents a barrel to $1.15, compared with 85 cents previously. Several producers in Illinois have made similar increases. Cement in Kansas City is currently quoted at $1.25 a barrel. Price at Kansas City was increased from 75 cents to $1.25 last month. This constitutes the first upward movement in cement prices this year.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS UP

Steel mill operations in the Youngstown District are now averaging 19 per cent of capacity, an increase of 2 per cent over the estimated rate at the beginning of the week. It is the highest point attained by those plants in some time and comes when a seasonal lull had been expected.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 21	July 20
1288	Am T&T	75¼	74⅜	75	74⅞
40	Bos El	67	67	67	67
136	Bos & Alb	75	70	75	72
100	B&M pr pf	17	17	17	16½
5	Bos Prop	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
13	Bos Prov	110	110	110	..
150	East SS	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
25	E G&F pr pf	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
10	E Mass pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10	E Mass B	1	1¼	1¼	..
138	Edson Elec	143	138	143	139
105	First Nat S	41	40¾	41	40⅛
198	Gen Capital	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
7	Loew's Thea	7	7	7	..
30	Nash	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
110	NE Tel	68½	68	68	67
20	Norw Worp	73	72¾	73	..
25	Pac Mills	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅝
105	Shawmut	5	4¾	5	..
356	Stone Web	5¾	5⅛	5¾	5⅝
100	Swift & Co	11⅞	11½	11½	11½
20	Torrington	24½	24½	24½	24½
40	Uni Found	.75	.75	.75	.87½
220	Uni Shoe	27	26¾	27	26⅞
7	Uni Shoe pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
100	Utah Met	.20	.20	.20	..
610	War Bros	3⅝	2	3⅝	..
	BONDS				
$5000	E Mass 4½s	22½	22½	22½	..

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, July 21—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	July 15	July 8
Gold	82,407,000	82,471,000
Sight bals abroad	4,458,000	4,524,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,581,000	1,517,000
Com bills, France	2,825,000	3,137,000
Adv against secur	2,794,000	2,790,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,625,000	6,625,000
Circulation	81,546,000	81,931,000
Total cred cur accts	26,448,000	26,159,000
Treasury	771,000	577,000
Sinking fund	2,686,000	2,743,000
Private	22,712,000	22,548,000
Total sight liabs	107,995,000	108,091,000
Ratio	76.31%	76.30%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

A. M. BYERS & CO.

A. M. Byers & Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $211,083 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $229,138 the preceding quarter and net of $3766 or 6 cents a share on 56,744 shares of 7 per cent preferred in June quarter of 1931. For the nine months ended June 30 net loss was $571,405, compared with a net of $106,999 or $1.88 a share on the preferred a year before.

CONSOL. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $157,320 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $238,554 in the first half of 1931. For the quarter ended June 30, net was $77,751, compared with $122,449.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOMINION IS EVIDENT

Wholesale and Retail Trade Maintained in Good Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 21—Business news of an encouraging nature is coming to the surface in many sections throughout the Dominion.

From Montreal comes word that wholesale and retail trade is being maintained in good volume. Activity in wearing apparel lines is particularly good.

Retail trade has been upheld by tourist purchase, though the volume of tourists is less than last year. Seasonal improvement is shown in sales of fresh fruits, sirups and extracts. A better demand is apparent in road repair and maintenance machinery.

Chemicals used in the textile industry are moving fairly well. There is a slight increase in pulpwood operations.

Agricultural implement manufacturers in Ontario are more hopeful regarding sales prospects in western Canada, according to advices received from Toronto. Binder-twine factories are humming with activity, but prices are lower due to keen European competition.

The automotive market is rather dull. There is some demand for low priced passenger cars, with medium priced models the least active. Automotive parts are selling well. Hardware sales are satisfactory, with a substantial demand for crop tools.

Retail business in seasonal lines has felt the impetus of the improved agricultural situation in the prairie provinces, but wholesalers report that there has been little pick-up in orders. Agricultural implements, automobiles and hardware have been the lines most active, and prospectors' supplies have shown increased turnover. This year's wheat crop is expected to approximate 400,000,000 bushels.

Crop prospects continue to be excellent in British Columbia. There has been little change in the commercial situation in that province.

CURTIS PUBLISHING QUARTER NET LOWER

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Curtis Publishing Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $2,035,475, after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on $7 preferred stock, to 26 cents a share on 1,800,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $2,943,252, or 76 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $3,063,496, or 83 cents a share, in the June quarter, 1931.

For the six months ended June 30, net profit was $4,978,728, after charges and taxes, equal to $1.02 a share on the common, compared with $7,718,130, or $2.54 a share, in the first half of the previous year.

DIVIDENDS

American Re-Insurance Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 29. Three months ago a quarterly dividend of 75 cents was paid.

Bohack Realty Corporation declared the regularly quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the first preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared the regualr quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $20, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet & Rug Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23.

Franklin Mutual Fund declared the regular semiannual $1 dividend, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 28.

The Bank of Toronto, Ontario, declared a dividend of 2½ per cent for the quarter just ended, a rate of 10 per cent. This is a reduction of 2 per cent from the former rate. Earlier this week the Royal Bank and Bank of Montreal reduced their rates likewise.

New York Steam Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Washington Gas Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 21—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 21	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat 2 red	.58¾	.60¼	.70
Corn 2 yellow	.46¾	.47¼	.71⅛
Oats 2 white	.29¼	.30¼	.36¾
Flour	4.00	4.05	4.35
Beef family	13.00	13.00	13.00
Pork	21.25	20.25	23.00
Lard	.0585	.0590	.0855
Cotton mid up	.0580	.0580	.0915
Zinc	.0250	.0255	.0390
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel bil pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05¼	.07¾
Tin	.2087	.2100	.2500
Rubber	.02⅛	.02¾	.06⅞
Sugar	.0415	.0400	.0465
Lead	.0265	.0270	.0440
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	.0400

Work Increasing Throughout Land

REPORTS of increasing employment are heard from widely separated sections of the country. The Smith Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio, states that its plant is operating 24 hours a day manufacturing a controllable pitch propeller for airplanes. The Gardiner Warring Knitting Company, of Florence, Ala., has sufficient orders on hand to assure full operations through the summer and fall, with prospects for steady work for the 600 employees during the winter.

A government contract for steam clamps will increase employment and activity of the American District Steam Corporation, North Tonawanda, N. Y., to the high 1929 level and, it is estimated, keep it there for several months. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company announces that it will resume operations early in August at another of its Ford City (Pa.) plants, closed for two months. The plant makes mirror glass and large plates. The Viscose Corporation, Roanoke, Va., started work Wednesday of this week after a layoff of more than a month, calling back 450 employees to regular duty.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mine 6s A '25	14½	14½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	12½	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9¼	7¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	6⅛	5½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	68	68
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	29	27½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	65	65
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1	1
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81	80⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99½	99⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100¼	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94¼	94
Amer T&T 5s '65	94	93¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	55	55
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	78	77
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	22½	22½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	64½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	77¾	77¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	85¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	81	81
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	70	70
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	46	46
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	96¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	73⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	57	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40¾	40
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20½	20
Balt & O rfg 5s '95	29	29
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	61½	61¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	29	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33½	33
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	101⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	67	67
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82⅜	82⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	79	79
Borg Warner Co 4½s	93¾	93½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	59	59
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	101½	101¼
Bklyn-Man Hr sf 6s '68	83¾	83
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94⅝	93¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	52	52
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	59½	58¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81½	80⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80⅞	80⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80	80
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85¾	85¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	86
Can North deb 6½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	99⅛	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	64½	64½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	72½
Can Pacific 5s '44	78⅞	78½
Can Pacific 5s '54	76	75
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25	25
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	65	65
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70½	70⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	42½	42½
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	39¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	85¾	85¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Chicago B&Q 4s Illw reg	85	85
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82	81½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91⅜	91⅜
Chircago B & Q gen 4s '58	84	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	80	80
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	36½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	56	56
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	58½	58
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19½	19
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	49¾	49¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62¾	62¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	29½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	28½	28⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	12¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	34	34
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	16	16
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98⅝	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109	108¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	59½	59½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	63½	63½
Chile Copper 5s '47	27	25
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	37½	37½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	62	62
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	65	64
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	45½	45
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	70½	70½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	70½	70⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	70¼	69⅞
Com Credit Co 6s '34	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87⅜	87¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅞	105⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '60	6¾	6¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	89⅞	89⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	100½	100¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Container Corp 6s '46	23	23
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	67	67
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23	22
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	74⅞	74¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90½	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	90⅞	90⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	8⅛	8
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	97	97
Detroit Ed 5s '62	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	68	67¾
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97½	97
Duquesne P & I 4½s B	99	99
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97¼	97¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	19	18¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18¾	18⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	57	56½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	32	32
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	70	69⅞
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	40½	40½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	34½	34¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	67½	67½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68¼	67
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96¾	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99⅛	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43	42½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60½	59½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	30⅛	30⅛
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45½	45
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32½	32
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	38½	38¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	72	71⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	100¾
Ill Central 4s '53	29	28
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	41	41
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24½	23½
Ill CentralCStL&NO 4½s '63	24	23
IllCentral CStL&NO 5s A '63	26	25
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	66⅞	66⅛
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	27	24¾
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	36	35¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	6	5½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	6¼	5¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48½	47¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48½	48
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	69
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	50	49
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	32	32
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	34	34
Int Paper 6s '55	12	12
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	38	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	24¾	24
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	27¾	26
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28¾	28
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	92¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	37	37
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	84⅝
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	28	28
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	95	95
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108¼	108
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	30½	30½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	54	54
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46	46
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	32½	32½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	60	60
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74¼	74¼
Long Island 5s '34	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26½	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96⅞	96⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	78½	78
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36½	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	67½	67½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	65½	65¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	28	28
Metro Edison 4½s '68	80	79
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	90	89½
Metro Water 5½s '50	61	60¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	81	81
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77½	76½
Min StL & SSM 4s '38	40½	40½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	50	50
Mo Ill 5s '59	28	28
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	70	70
Mo K & T 4½s '78	41	41
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	26	26
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	46½	46½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	10½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23	22½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23	22¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	23⅛	23
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8⅜	8¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3	3
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	76
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71½	71
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	69½	69½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	82⅛	81⅝
Nat Steel 5s	66⅛	66
Newberry 5½s	62½	62⅛
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅛	96⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¼	102¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80	79
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	60
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	59½	59½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	21	21
N O T & M 5s C	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71⅝
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60¾	60¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	64	64
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	36⅞	36⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	39¾	39½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50⅛	50
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17½	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20	19¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41¼	39¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	101¾
NY Edison 5s '44 B	102¾	102⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109⅞	109⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	55	55
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	68¼	68¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	69½	68⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35¾	35¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	46
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	32	32
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	5½	5⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	91½	91⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅞	100⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	40	40
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	96	96
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	43
Norf & Southern 5s '41	14⅝	14⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	86½	86¼
North Am Co 5s '61	68½	68½
Nor Am 5s A '57	69	69
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	75	73½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79⅞	79
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	55⅛	55⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	60¾	60½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Otis Steel 6s '41	15⅝	15¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	17½	15
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	39	39
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18⅞	17⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¼	82
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	51	50¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	70	70
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	90⅜	90¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	69½	69⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	66⅞	66⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90	90
Pere Marquette 5s '56	40	39
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	60	60
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	79½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	35½	35
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	46½	46
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21½	21
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96⅞	96½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅜	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	66½	66
Pure Oil 5½s '40	61½	61½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	75
Read rfg 4½s B '97	75	75
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	66	65½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40½	40½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	15½	15½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	34	34
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25	25
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¾	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	9
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	31	31
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	89	89
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	71½	71½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	2⅝	2⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	1½	1½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	25¼	25¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	75	75
Shell Union 5s '47	72½	70⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72½	71
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	81
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86½	86
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Southern Bell Tell & Tel 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	68	67¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	40¼	40
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	66½	66½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	35	34⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33¾	33¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33¼	33⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	55	54½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22	22
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22	21⅞
Southern Ry 5s Mem div '96	48	48
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	18	18
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	100¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89¾	89¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12½	12½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93	92¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	82½	82¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅜	46¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	43¼	42
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅛	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78¾	78¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	33	33
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	58	58
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	69½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	17½	17⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	20
Vanadium 5s '41	38	38
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	80
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97	97
Wabash RR 4½s '78	5¼	5¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	58	58
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6	6
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	31	30
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6½	6½
Walworth 6s '45	14¼	14¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	16½	16¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16	15½
Warren Bros 6s '41	35	30⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102⅜	102½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅜	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅜	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	92⅝	92¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	47⅜	47⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	45½	45½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	32	32
Western Union 5s '51	48	47½
Western Union col 5s '38	59	58⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	59	58¼
Western Union 5s '60	47	46½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅛	101⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	73	72½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	57	57

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul21	Last Jul20
3½s '47	101.4	101.2	101.4	101.5
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.22	101.25	101.23
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.19	102.22	102.21
US 3s '55	95	94.30	95	94.30
US 3⅛s '49	96.3	96	96.3	96.1
US 3⅜s '43 March	99.16	99.10	99.16	99.3
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.16	99.10	99.16	99.12
US 3⅜s '47	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.1
US 3¾s '56	100.28	100.25	100.28	100.26
US 4s '54	102.28	102.24	102.24	102.28
US 4¼s '52	106.8	106	106.8	106.6

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	19
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	75	75
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7¾	7¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	8	7½
Antwerp 5s '58	80	80
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44	44
Argentine Goc 6s '57 A	44	43¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43½	43¼
Australia 4½s '56	64⅞	64⅛
Australia 5s '55	69⅝	69⅛
Australia 5s '57	59½	59¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	42	42
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90½	90½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	83½	83⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	40	38¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95⅝	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	98	97¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103½	102
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102¾	102¾
Bergen 5s '60	70	70
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26⅞	26¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40⅝	40¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	38¼	38¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	28	28
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35¼	34½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	18¾
Bremen 7s '35	40⅛	40
Brisbane 6s '50	67⅛	67⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24¼	24¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	22½	22½
Canada (Dom) 5½s '36	95½	95½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81¼	81
Canada (Dom 5s '52	95¾	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10½	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¼	9
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	15⅝	15⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	11	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7	7
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4½	4½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	27½	27½
Colombia Ag Bk 6s '48	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32	32
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31¾	31¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	67½	66½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9½	9½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67⅜	66¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	82¼	82¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81	80
Dresden 7s '45	46	46
Duke Price Power 6s '66	54	53
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	43½	43½
Fiat 7s '46 war	76½	76½
Finland 5½s '58	47	47
Frankfort 6½s '53	25½	25
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¼	111¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	118
German 7s '49	68¼	66⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	38¾	38
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39	38
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44	43½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	23⅞	23½
Germ El Pow '53	38	37¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35	33¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	42	42
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	42¼	41
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	30	30
Greek 6s '68	21	21
Hamburg 6s '46	32⅝	32½
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	33¾	33¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	18⅞	18
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	25	25
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68¾	68
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52½	52½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	65½	65½
Karstadt 6s '43	18¼	18⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11⅜	11¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69	69
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	83½	83½
New South Wales 5s '57	64¼	64
New South Wales 5s '58	64⅞	63½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	74	74
Norway (King) 6s '52	75¾	75¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	28¼	28
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	52	50
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42	42
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	45	45
Oslo G&E 5s '63	65	65
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52½	52½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103⅛
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	7	7
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½	5
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47½	46¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	56¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	88¼	88¼
Prussia 6½s '51	29⅝	28
Prussia 6s '52	27⅛	26½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	70¼	70
Queensland (State) 7s '41	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	37½	37½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	37½	37½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	37¼	37¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	31¼	31⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	74½	74
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	81	81
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	53	53
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56¾	56¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	13	13
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s 51	34¼	34¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	36½	36⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	28¼	28¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32¼	32
Siemens 6½s '51	51⅛	51⅛
Silesia Bk 6s '47	29	29
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	27	27
Sydney 5½s '55	60⅛	60⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105	104⅞
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	44	44
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	46	46
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38	38
Trondhjem 5½s '57	51½	51½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	48⅛	48⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	24	23⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	25	25
Unterelbe 6s '53	32	32
Westphalia El 6s '53	20	20

SMALLER PROFIT EXPECTED FROM SOAP COMPANIES

Price Cutting and Dividend Adjustments Indicate a Drop in Earnings

Procter & Gamble Co.'s common dividend reduction from a $2.40 to a $2 annual basis is the latest of spring and early summer developments, prior to revelation of six months' earnings to June 30, which have caused a sharp decline in the market value of shares of the two leading soap manufacturers.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet common dropped 65 per cent from its 1932 high of 31¼ to current low of 11, discounting reduction in the dividend from $2.50 to $1 annual basis. Procter & Gamble declined 53 per cent from its high of 42¾ to a low of 19⅞. December estimates of the latter's earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, placed common share return at $3.15, compared with $3.37 in the preceding year. Subsequent developments will bring net income nearer present $2 dividend.

Colgate's six months' net to June 30 should show marked decline from $1.69 a common share earned in six months to June 30, 1931.

Price Cutting

These companies in 1930 and 1931 enjoyed price firmness and experienced only a moderate decline from the 1929 peak of sales and earnings. This spring, however, accentuation of price demoralization nullified the effect of increase in volume which followed poor January and February business. Severity in price slashing, too, outweighed lowered raw material cost of tallow and coconut and palm oils.

The price controversy became acute during May, inspired chiefly by small soap companies who offered sharp concessions in their desire to maintain volume on unadvertised brands. Colgate-Palmolive-Peet and Procter & Gamble followed with reductions up to 30 per cent in the wholesale price of toilet soaps, bringing Ivory Soap, for example, the Procter & Gamble leader, back to nineteenth century retail levels.

Tax Variation

Following closely on price reduction announcements, these companies enjoyed record shipments in the middle of June in anticipation of the new 5 per cent federal tax. Final disposition of this tax brought another problem into the soap industry. Lever Brothers, the British company with a large United States business (Lux, Lifebuoy and other products) decided to absorb the 5 per cent tax.

Colgate and Procter & Gamble voted to pass it on to the consumer and immediately increased price on toilet soaps 5 per cent. Despite predictions that Lever Bros. would fall in line with the latter policy, that company evidences no intention of changing its decision.

The reduction in soap prices has had its effect in stringent economies. Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, effective July 1, went on a five-day week, and cut salaries from a minimum of 10 per cent to a maximum of 50 per cent.

The comparatively severe reduction in the Colgate dividend placed continuance of advertising, essential for low-priced branded merchandise, ahead of stockholders' distribution. Procter & Gamble has a guaranted employment plan which now assures workers of 48 weeks a year labor. Reports have risen that this guarantee may be reduced to 36 weeks. Currently, however, the company has postponed its semi-annual two weeks' shutdown scheduled ordinarily the first two weeks in July.

TREASURY TO SELL BILLS NEXT MONDAY

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Secretary Ogden L. Mills announced today the Treasury would sell $80,000,000 in 91-day Treasury bills to the highest bidders submitting proposals to the Federal Reserve Banks up to 2 p. m. next Monday.

The bills will be dated July 27 and mature Oct, 26, when they will be redeemed at face value. The money obtained will be used to retire $51,500,000 of maturing bills and to meet other expenses of the Government.

WOOL AUCTION CLOSES

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The fifth wool auction closed yesterday with offerings of 10,795 bales, of which 8495 were sold. Fine merinos closed 7½ per cent higher, while others were 10 to 15 per cent dearer. Fine crossbreds advanced 5 to 10, slipes advanced 15 to 20 per cent, while Cape of Good Hope and Natal were 10 per cent above last series. The home trade bought 60,500 bales during the series, the continent 38,500 and about 97,500 bales were held over.

TO DISSOLVE SULPHUR CONSORTIUM

ROME, July 21—The Government ordered dissolution of the Sicilian sulphur consortium into component companies because of financial difficulties and the accumulation of 200,000 tons. To protect the market the Government ordered gradual sale of the stock over six years and voted about $204,000 annually to maintain the price.

POSTAL SAVINGS GAIN

WASHINGTON, July 21—Postal savings deposits June 30 totaled $776,329,701, compared with $733,526,782 May 31, and $347,416,870 June 30, 1931. The increase of $42,802,919 for June compares with an average monthly gain of $28,455,992 from Dec. 31, 1931, through June, and of $35,742,869 from June of last year through June 30 of this year.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Acetol Prod A	4½	4½	4½
†25	Acme Stl (1)	9	9	9
†10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	55	55	55
1	Allied Mills	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†50	Alum Co Am	32⅝	32½	32¾
†50	Alum Co Am pf (3)	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1	Alum Ltd pf (3)	23	23	23
2	Am Beverage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Am Cit P&LB	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Am Founders	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	Am Gas & El (1a)	18⅛	18	18⅛
2	Am Lt&T (2½)	14	14	14
1	Am Sup Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Am Sup P 1 pr	39	39	39
4	Am Thread pf (¼)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	As G&El A (5%f)	1	⅞	1
3	Atlas Corp	5	4⅞	4⅞
	B			
†25	Bell Tel Can (7)	69	68½	68½
	C			
1	Can Marc Wirl	1/16	1/16	1/16
†50	Celanese 1 pf	8	8	8
2	Cent St El	⅝	⅝	⅝
11	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	Comwlth Edis	56½	55⅝	56½
2	Cons G&E Balt	43½	43⅜	43½
2	Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
1	Cusi Mex	1/16	1/16	1/16
	E			
12	El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7	7
1	El Bond & Sh pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
1	El P & L opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	F			
1	Fire As Phila (.40g)	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Ford Mot Ltd	3	3	3
3	Foremost Da pf	¼	¼	¼
1	Pounda Foreign A	4	4	4
	G			
4	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†10	Gt A&P 1pf (7)	116¼	116¼	116¼
2	Gulf Oil Pa	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
	H			
1	Holling Gold (.70b)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Hygrade Fd	2¾	2¾	2¾
	I			
3	Imp Oil Can reg	7¼	7¼	7¼
	L			
1	Lake Shore Mines	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2	Lehigh C & N	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Lone Star Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Memphis N Gas	2	2	2
2	Mount Prod	3¼	3⅛	3¼
	N			
1	Nat Avia	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Nat Investors	1⅛	1	1
†50	Nat P&L 6% pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
†90	New Eng Pow pf	34	30¼	34
2	N J Zinc	24½	24½	24½
†25	N Y P & L 6pf	70	66	70
1	Niag Hud Pow	8½	8½	8½
1	Niag Hud A war	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Niag Hud B war	2¼	2¼	2¼
	P			
1	Pan-Am Airways	15	15	15
4	Pioneer Gold M	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1	Pitney-Bowes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	R			
6	Radio Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	S			
2	St Regis Pap	1½	1½	1½
1	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
4	Sel Ind (al ctf)	36⅜	36¼	36¼
3	Sel Ind pr pf	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
1	Sherwin-Wms	20	20	20
1	Smith Corona vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	So Cal Ed B pf	21½	21½	21½
7	St Oil Ind	19	19	19
1	St Oil Ky	10½	10½	10½
2	Stutz Mot Am	10⅛	10	10⅛
1	Swift & Co	11½	11½	11½
†50	Swiss-Am El pf	30	30	30
†4	Sylvanite Gold MLtd	⅝	⅝	⅝
†3	Teck-Hugh G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
	U			
1	Unit-Carr Fast	2	2	2
5	Unit Founders	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Unit Gas pf	20½	20	20½
2	Un Lt & Pow A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Un Lt & P cv pf	12	12	12
1	U S Elec Pow	½	½	½
2	Univ Pict	1	1	1

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
10	Ala Pow 5s '68	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
2	Am G&Pow 5s '53	13½	12½	12½
5	Am P &L 6s 2016	52½	52½	52½
1	AmRollM 5s '48	33½	33⅛	33⅛
6	AppalPow 5s '56	81	80¾	80¾
3	Ark P&Lt 5s '56	78	78	78
9	AssoElec 4½s '53	28¼	28¼	28¼
2	As G&E 1's '38 in ctf	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
45	Asso G&E 5s '50	14	13⅛	14
2	Asso G&E 5½s '77	14	13⅞	14
22	AssoG&E 5s '68	13¾	13⅛	13⅜
39	Asso G&E 4½s '49C	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
1	Asso Rayon 5s '50	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	AssoTelUt 5½s '44C	13	13	13½
4	AssoT&T 5½s '55A	23½	22¼	22½
4	BaldwinLoco 5½s '33	48	47	48
1	BirmElec 4½s '68	65¼	65¼	65¼
6	BklynUnGas 5s '57B	98⅛	98	98
1	CanCem 5½s '47A	64	64	64
1	Caro P&L 5s '56	65¼	65¼	65¼
5	CentIllPS 5s '68G	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
3	Cent Pub Svc 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
2	Cent St El 5½s'54	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1	Cent St El 5s '48	24	24	24¼
8	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	27	26½	26½
4	Cin St Car 6s '55B	53	53	53
23	Cities Ser 5s '50	27⅝	27¼	27½
8	Cities Svc Pw 5½s'52	30⅜	30	30¼
1	Cleve El Illum 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	Cmwlth Ed 4s'81F	74¾	74½	74½
10	Cmwlth Sub 5½s'48A	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
4	Com P & L 5s '57	44	44	44
10	Cons Gas NY 5s '57	94	94	94
4	Cons Gas Util 6s'43A	20½	20	20
5	Consum Pow 5s '36	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14	Cont Gas&El 5s'58A	45	44¾	45
1	Cudahy Pack 5s'46	98	96	96
1	Dallas P & L 6s '49A	102½	102½	102½
1	Dayton P&L 5s '41	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Denver G&E 5s'49	93½	93½	93½
9	Ed El Ill 5s '35	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8	El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	36½	36½	36¼
2	Empire O&R 5½s '42	30½	30½	30½
2	Fisk Rub 5½s '31c o d	28	28	28
3	Fla Pow&Lt 5s '54	61¼	61¼	61¼
5	Gary E&G 5s '34A	52½	52½	52½
15	Gatineau Pw 5s '56	65	65	65
1	Gatineau Pw 6s '41	55	55	55
3	Gatineau Pow 6s'41B	53½	52¾	53½
2	Gen Refract 5s '33	31	31	31
20	Geo Pow 5s '67	76⅞	76	76
17	Gillette 5s '40	94	93¾	93¾
1	Great Nor Pwr 5s '35	57	57	57
4	Gulf St Ut 5s '56A	64½	64½	64½
1	Houst L&P 4½s '81E	82	82	82
1	Houst L&P 5s A '53	91	91	91
6	Idaho Pow 5s '47	90¾	90¾	90¾
6	Il Pow & Lt 5s '56C	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
10	Ill Pow & Lt 5½s '57	42½	42½	42½
4	Ill Pow & Lt 6s '53A	65	64	64
2	Ind Svc 5s '50	23½	23½	23½
7	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	23	22	23
1	Indpls Gas 5s '52	75	75	75
21	Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	83¾	83⅛	83⅛
42	Int Po Sec 7s '36 D	95½	95	95½
4	Int Po S 6½s'54B	92	92	92
9	Int Sec Am 5s '47	38½	38¼	38¼
10	Inters Pow 6s '52	30	29⅝	30
2	Int Pow 5s '57	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	Jones & Laugh 5s '39	96	96	96
1	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	63	63	63
1	Lex Util 5s '52	61	61	61
8	Louis P & L 5s '57	75¾	75⅜	75½
3	Manit Po 5½s '51 A	49	48	48
4	MidWUtil 5s'32	4¼	4	4
3	Minn P&L 5s '55	74¼	74	74¼
1	MonWP 5½s'53B	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2	Narragansett 5s '57	90½	90½	90½
2	Natl El Pw 5s '78	3	3	3
6	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	70	70	70
17	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
99	NatPubSvc 5s'78	13⅜	12⅞	13
6	Nev Cal El 5s '56	59¾	59⅛	59⅛
4	NE G&E 5s '50	44¾	44½	44½
28	NE Pw 5½s '54	52⅜	50⅛	52
21	NE Pw 5s '48	50⅛	48	50½
2	NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	NorAm L&P 5s '36	57	57	57
14	NorIndPubSv 5s'69	72	71½	72
1	OhioPubSvc 5s'54D	72	72	72
10	Okla G & E 6s '40 A	64¾	64	64⅜
1	Okla G & E 5s '50	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
1	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	86¼	86¼	86¼
10	Pac G&E 5s '55 D	93½	93½	93½
6	Pac G&E 5½s '52C	99	98¾	98¾
2	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Pac Lt & Pow 5s'42	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Pac West Oil 6½s'43	59½	59½	59½
3	Penn C P&L 4½s'77	71½	71	71½
3	Penn Wat&P 5s'40	101	100½	100½
2	Phila El Pw 5½'72	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Potomac Ed 5s'56E	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	Pub SvcNIll4½s'78D	72½	72½	72½
3	Pub Svc N Ill4½s'81F	72¼	72¼	72¼
3	Pub Svc Sub 5½s'49A	50	49	49
3	Rem Arms 5½s'33	79	79	79
1	Rep Gas 6s'45A	15½	15½	15½
1	Scripps 5½s '43	54	54⅛	54⅛
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	65	65	65
6	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	64¾	64⅛	64⅝
4	Shaw W&P 5s '70C	72¼	72⅛	72⅛
2	South Na tGas 6s '44	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42	48	48	48
8	Stand G&E 6s '51	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	Stand P&L 6s '57	34½	34½	34½
3	Sun Oil 5½s '39	95½	95	95
2	Superpow Ill 4½s '70	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Tex El Svc 5s '60	75½	75½	75½
2	Ulen & Co 6s '44	17¼	17¼	17¼
8	Union Gulf C 5s '50	93	92¾	93
1	Un Lt & P 6½s '74	39½	39½	39½
43	Un Lt & P 6s '75	40	39⅛	39⅛
1	Un Lt & Rys 5½s '52	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Un Lt & Rys 6s '52A	61	61	61
1	Virg Pb Svc 6s '46	42	42	42
6	Virg Pb Svc 5s '50 B	56⅝	55	56½
2	West Pa 5s 2030	45	45	45
2	West Tx Ut 5s '57 A	37¾	37¾	37¾

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
6	Bogota Mg Bg 7s '47	26½	26½	26½
6	Bu Al Pr 7s '52	31	31	31
1	Cauca Val 7s '48	8	8	8
1	Europ Mg 7s '67 C	29½	29½	29½
1	Finland RM Bk 6s'61	32¼	32¼	32¼
6	Gef Cns Mun 6s '47	28¼	28	28½
5	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	39¾	39¾	39¾
20	Hanover St 6½s '49	23½	23½	23½
2	Hanover City 7s '39	28½	28	28½
3	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	31	31	31
10	Russ 5½s ctf 1921	¾	¾	¾
3	SaarBasinCon 7s '35	95	95	95
10	SaxonPubWks 5s '32	42	42	42
10	SaxonPubWks 6s '37	37½	37½	37½
10	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	25	25	25
11	TerniElec 6½s '53	52½	52	52
22	UnIndust 6½s '41	39	38¾	39
9	U Indust 6s '45	39	39	39

†Actual sales. xd Ex-dividend. ex First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr Ex-rights. a Plus extra or extras. b Including extra or extras. d Payable in scrip. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Paid so far this year. h Cash or stock.

UNITED FOUNDERS EARNS $142,917 IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

United Founders Corporation and subsidiaries (exclusive of United States Electric Power Corporation) reports for the six months ended May 31, 1932, consolidated net earnings of $142,917, compared with $741,061 in the first six months of the previous fiscal year. During the period there were 10,010,848 class A, common shares and scrip outstanding compared with 9,930,458 a year ago.

Interest of the company in undistributed consolidated earnings of United States Electric Power Corporation and of Public Utility Holding Corporation of America (from interests and dividends only) as computed from latesest available reports, amounted to $1,218,685 on an annual basis, or at the rate of $609,342 semiannually. Consolidated asset value of the common stock after eliminating all deferred charges (based on market quotations as of May 31) was 52 cents a share on 9,010,848 common shares and scrip.

Consolidated bank loans, which stood at $3,000,000 on Nov. 30 last, were reduced to $1,500,000. Bank loans on Nov. 30, 1930, amounted to $12,000,000.

Total amount of bonds and debentures of subsidiaries outstanding at Nov. 30 last of $46,563,000, was reduced during the six months to $28,778,100 and American & Continental Corporation purchased and held in its portfolio for future retirement $1,259,000 of its 5 per cent debentures, making a total of $3,878,000 held for that purpose on May 31 last.

During the six months United Founders and subsidiaries sold all of their holdings in North & South American Corporation, Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware and Insuranshares & General Management Company and contracted to sell holdings in Insuranshares Certificates, Inc. of Maryland. United and American Founders also sold their holdings in Allied General Corporation, thereby disposing of all interest in any company engaged in distribution of securities of the companies in the Founders Group.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans— Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	1¾
Bar silver	27c	26¾c	27¾c
Time loans— 60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
60 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
90 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
4 months	1 @⅞	1 @⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	1¾%
Short bills	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	2⅝
3 mos bills	1⅛@⅞	1⅛@⅞	2⅜
Bar gold	115s 5d	115s 8d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17d	16⅞d	13d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$3.56⅛	$3.56½	$4.8665
Cables	3.56¼	3.56⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¾	.0391⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0509½	.0510½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1926	.1925	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4025	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1775	.1775	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0798	.0800	.193
Sweden—krona	.1775	.1830	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1946	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2309	*
Shanghai—tael	.2987½	.2978	*
India—rupee	.2685	.2687½	.3650
Japan—yen	.2762½	.2762½	.4984
Java—florin	.4010	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4187½	.4175	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0764	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0612	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8700	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4920	.4916	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING

Federal Mining & Smelting Company reports for the quarter ended April 30 loss of $134,682 before depreciation, depletion, taxes and year-end write-offs, compared with a loss of $102,323 the preceding quarter and profit of $13,957 in the quarter ended April 30, 1931.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

COLONIAL ARMS

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1, 2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents. 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street, at Lexington Avenue—An atmosphere of refinement helps make these 1 and 2-room housekeeping apartments attractive homes; maid, porter, valet service available and 24-hour elevator and switchboard operation; gas for cooking and refrigeration included in most moderate rentals.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 1527 Pacific Ave.—For season, corner 4 rooms, bath; cool, cheerful; reasonable. Dial 5-2942. WAGNER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., North Park Section—Pleasant front 3-room apartment. Frigidaire, garage optional. 24 Commonwealth. Del. 3581.

LONG ISLAND—3 rooms, bath, in large suburban home, 3rd floor; garage, porches; $45. Write M-42, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street, at Lexington Avenue—An atmosphere of refinement helps make these 1 and 2-room housekeeping apartments attractive homes; maid, porter, valet service available and 24-hour elevator and switchboard operation; gas for cooking and refrigeration included in most moderate rentals.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Four room furnished apartment on first floor; excellent location; near bathing beach; summer or year round; rent reasonable. M. A. CUSECK, Ocean 1290.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS

144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents.
W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Modern, sunny apartment, garage; excellent location; adults. 20 Gloucester St., Mystic 2696-W.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 83 Brattle St. and 9 Dana St.—Heated apartments for rent. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or RUSSELL R. CAMERON, 26 Brattle St. Univ. 6760.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION
71 West 12th St., N. Y. C.—Two, 3 and 4-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; high-class building; reasonable rentals.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, Upper Jay, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

CAN accommodate a few guests on a quiet, restful spot; home cooking. MRS. ROBERT BAUM, New Windsor, R. F. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York. MRS. E. E. AVERY.

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Ct. (Miss Slawson)—June 15th to Sept. 15th; comfortable, modern rooms; excellent meals; moderate rates. Phone Lyme 336-2.

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Attractive farm, excellent food; many beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; refined American adults desired; $16 to $21 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HOMES TO SHARE

QUIET, comfortable home overlooking Lake Erie for transient or permanent guests; reasonable rates; references. ANNA M. WALL, 59 Buffalo St., Silver Creek, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR immediate rental, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Lynde Terrace)—Beautiful country home, 15 rooms including 5 master bedrooms with baths; artistically and elegantly furnished; 2 acres of landscaped gardening; highest section; 10 minutes from Sound. Telephone New Rochelle 6963 or write Box H-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St., Boston KENmore 6316

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE, on Linikin Bay shore, among the pines—Private family would like four guests during August; modern conveniences, large rooms; rates $20 weekly. MRS. C. A. DOOLITTLE, 244 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. after July 22. Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock, N. Y., 140. Woodstock, N. Y. In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet, rest and study.
MRS. SIBYL WEINERT, Manager

ROSE LODGE, Copake Falls, N. Y.—Home away from home; ideal for vacation or weekends; rates $3.00 per day, $17.00 per week; booklets.

The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach and boardwalk; sunny rooms, excellent table. Tel. 7916.

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $15 to $18.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

RATES REDUCED 40%—Shadyknoll, well-known family resort; country estate, near ocean; all sports; wholesome atmosphere; same excellent table; booklet. VAN HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE and 100 acres of land suitable for dairy farm for sale. Address U. S. WALKER, Austin, Pennsylvania.

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

RESORTS

QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND
OGILVIE COTTAGE
Private, attractive cottage in exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean and golf links. Phone Quogue 976.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Large room, hot and cold water, porch; 2 minutes B. T. M.; private, quiet home. Phone Bu. 2-3453.

N. Y. C.—Large furnished front room, suitable for 2; kitchen privileges; reasonable; smaller room $3.50; elevator. THOMSEN, 1469 Lexington Ave. (Apt. 42). Phone Atwtr 9-4883.

NEW YORK CITY, 240 Audubon Ave.—Large, cool, comfortable room, 1 or 2 persons; faces street; unusual value; refined home. SANDER.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 317 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6537.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—20 years' experience; careful; competent; will give week free trial. A. C. STOKES, 251 Waterman St. Providence R. I.

COLLEGE graduate doing post graduate work in Harvard desires tutoring this summer; terms reasonable. Charles H. Farley, 13 Milk St. Portland Me.

YOUNG MAN (colored), experienced waiter and houseman, desires work in Westchester or vicinity by day or job; housecleaning, carpet beating, basements neatly done; will serve at banquets, dinners, tea or wedding parties; telephone calls or letters promptly responded to; good references. Address 181 West 135th Street, New York City. Tel. Bradhurst 2-0240. R. SOLOMON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, ladies' maid, child's nurse; English. Write Box L-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GOVERNESS, experienced; do light household duties; suburb New York preferred. H., 46 Nelson Avenue, Great Kills, S. I., N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE woman desires position caring for children; well qualified for backward children; drives car. 437 Columbus Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Hillcrest 1609-W.

SECRETARIAL or stenographic position desired by refined girl; 22 years old; college training unencumbered. A-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

COMFORTABLE accommodations for couple; private family; beautiful location; opportunity for golf; tennis, swimming. C. J. SCHOEN, Hopkinton, N. H.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y.—Harmonious home on bay near ocean; bathing, boating, fishing; $18 weekly. Write Box M-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-1, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 400% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

DRESS DESIGNERS

FITTER and designer wishes position with high-class dressmaking establishment, capable taking full charge workroom; many years with leading 5th Ave. houses. Write Box R-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-room home, Pasadena's choicest section; also 20-acre residence site or fine subdivision property in Altadena, Pasadena's suburb; beach house, Balboa, very private, no trippers; commission to agents. P. O. Box 2142, Los Angeles, Calif.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Important dock property on Lake Michigan, 500x150 feet, including two 4-story factory buildings; important national shipping interests adjoining. N-12, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale or to let, well-furnished, fine home place; 2-story English stucco, 6 rooms, 3 large bedrooms, 3-car garage; grounds kept; lot 70x177; choice residentiall, but near schools, cars; price reasonable. 1632 Laurel St. SYC 3965.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN, refined, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good selling; very attractive; liberal commission with each sale. WHITE, 411 West 42nd St., New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED house mother, dormitory, sorority, fraternity; home or companion; go anywhere. B. J. A., 238 S. Chestnut Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT



GOODYEAR Means Good Wear

The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

Ladies' Thriftcraft Hosiery
2 prs. for 95c—50c per pair
Regularly 69c per pair
Never before sold in Bridgeport for such a low price. ALL SIZES—ALL COLORS.
At Meigs Corner — MEIGS&CO. INCORPORATED — Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

Mill End Sale
Ends Saturday, July 23
New low prices on hundreds of items for the Wind-up! Don't miss these bargains.
HOWLAND'S

Printing
An Entire Building Devoted to Printing
BRIDGEPORT LIFE PRESS
743-755 HANCOCK AVE.

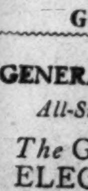
HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

We need your patronage at this time more than ever. Won't you favor us now? Services of all kinds at prices to suit every purse.
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 BROAD ST., Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.



VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
915 MAIN ST. 1428 MAIN ST.

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

LINGERIE NEGLIGEES DRESSES
Karam
Chateau Lafayette
Also remodeling at reasonable prices.

S. M. FONTE MARKET
Formerly at 276 Greenwich Avenue
Now located at 14 East Elm Street, near News and Graphic, will welcome new and former customers. Telephone 3598.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

CLEARANCE SALE
Entire Stock of Summer Dresses and Knitted Sportwear
$16.50 reduced to $9.95
$10.95 reduced to $6.95
$5.75 cottons to $2.45
SHIRLEY SHOPPE
121 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

NOW GOING ON
Semi-Annual Shoe Sale
Favorite Shoe Store
92 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call the Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

A Delightful Combination for Afternoon Tea or Bridge
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE *and* PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Shampooing—Facials—Permanent Waving—Manicuring—Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
75 Pratt St. HARTFORD, CONN.
59 Clifton Ave. WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

FRIGIDAIRE
Sold with a Three-Year Guarantee
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the convenience of your home.
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 W. PRESTON ST. PHONE 6-3420

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
292 Asylum St. 565 Main St.

July Clearance Sale
EVERYTHING AT REDUCED PRICES
Special $1 HOSE at 79¢
Closing Out NEGLIGEES—½ price
EGAN SHOP, 53 Allyn St.

Are you looking for special value?
We Have Dresses Reduced to $5.00—$7.50—$10.00
MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn St.

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl Street
Phone 2-9832

SPORTOCASINS
A leading golf shoe for men and women. Considered by many to give the most comfort and efficiency.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

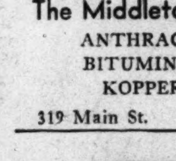
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
Five and Six Dollars
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

MIDDLETOWN

SPRING CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET Phone 248

If You Want the Best Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning and Reblocking, We Do It.
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299


Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

NEW BRITAIN

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
STATIONS
Franklin Square
East Main and Stanley Sts.
West Main and Corbin Ave.
1707 Stanley St.
667 Arch St.
168 Farmington Ave.
25 Washington St.

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-9745

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Visit Our Fine Sport Dept.
Sport Sweaters
Flannels
Golf Clubs
Robes
Bathing Suits
For Both Men and Women
1ST FLOOR
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Our July Sales of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies present nice things for the home at greatly lower prices
MALLEY'S—Third Floor

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Cor. ORANGE
Semi-Annual July Clearance Sale
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVE.
Phones: 3-2624, 2-1274

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 3-5934

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards • Gifts • Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

THE Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
Complete Savings Bank Service

AGNES M. ROGERS
Gowns—Millinery
129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

NORWALK
(Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

MINETTE HAT CO.
Hats, $1.00—$1.50
See the Newest Shapes and Shades
132 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3301

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET Phone 3-3171
Sale! Silk Underthings of French-Finished Crepe $1.69 Garment
Flesh Tea Rose White
Sizes—Slips: 34 to 44—Chemises 34 to 42
Dancettes 32 to 36.
Crepe Underwear—Fourth Floor.

Lockwood & Palmer Co.
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
TROY GLIDERS
$9.98 up

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys
"CLICKING"
LINEN SUITS, 11.50 and 16.50

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
DRESS ACCESSORIES

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WATERBURY

A GREAT EVENT JOHNSON'S JULY SUMMER CLEARANCE. SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE AT GREAT SAVINGS
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY, CONN.

Our July Clearance Sale Is Now Going On
"It's clearance time for us ---- SAVING Time for you."
In all lines that we carry, you will find price reductions so great that they will prompt you to buy liberally, and thereby save liberally.
DON'T MISS COMING
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Bathing Accessories
WOMEN'S SWIM SUITS........$1.95-$4.95
MEN'S SWIM SUITS..........$1.39-$4.95
GIRLS' SWIM SUITS...............$1.49
BOY'S SWIM SUITS..........$.98-$2.29
Also Caps, Shoes, Belts and Bags
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Our July Clearance — Now On!
Unusual Reductions on
DRESSES, SUITS, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, ACCESSORIES
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

PICNIC SUPPLIES
PLATES—CUPS—TABLECLOTHES
NAPKINS—EVERYTHING
FOR THE PICNIC
JANE KELLY, Inc.

Flowers for All Occasions
We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
DEAN, *The Florist*

WILFRED E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER
139 BANK STREET
STERLING ICED TEA SPOONS at a Special Low Price, $6 for Six

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Westinghouse Refrigerators
4-Year Service Plan
HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

SMART cotton summer frocks for sports and evening wear.
MILLER BROS.
Importers
1110 North Charles Street

CUMBERLAND

Style and Individuality
FINAL CLEARANCE of ALL SUMMER STOCK
Barton's Fashion Shoppe
33n. LIBERTY STREET, Cumberland, Md.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's August Sale of FINE FURNITURE
Prices Lower Than in 1915
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
87 No. Pearl St. 140 So. Pearl St.
167 Central Ave.

20% Discount
On Trunks and Leather Goods For Vacation Use
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
STRAW HATS and PANAMAS at NEW PRICES

BINGHAMTON

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALES
Offer opportunities for new clothes at exceedingly low prices before you go on your vacation.
McLEAN'S

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

Knoblock's Grocery
106 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

THE WAVE
for Your Hair
EFFIE B. ROBERTSON
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
314 PRESS BUILDING Phone 2-0489

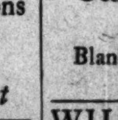
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES *and* HOSE

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

BRONXVILLE

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight Willys
Branch Service Stations
840 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon


The NOSEGAY Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD, Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261
KATHLEEN MARY QUINLAN
FACIALS and COSMETICS

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

RUG CLEANING
Fireproof storage, no insurance
Pleasing service, pleasing price.
"We Serve to Serve Again"
McCOMB & McCOMB
TEL. SCARSDALE 205 or 1114

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
5 PARK PLACE Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

FERRIS RADIO CO.
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4544—4545
ALL LINES OF MUSIC
Authorized Agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Philco, Westinghouse, also Westinghouse Refrigerators.

Miss Williams Shop
60 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3379
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

BUFFALO

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
REMOVAL SALE
Now in Progress
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
504 Main Street
1406 Hertel Avenue

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
14 EAST CHIPPEWA STREET
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Buffalo's Finest Place to Eat"
MacDoels Restaurant
600 MAIN ST. at Chippewa
Full Course Noon Luncheon 50c
Club Dinners, 85c
De Luxe Dinners, $1

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Lumber and Coal
Phone Homer 143

BURGETT'S
The store of quality foods, with a most complete stock of groceries and meats in central New York.
Prompt free delivery to Cortland every day. Phone your orders before 9 o'clock and receive them for dinner.
4 Phones—BURGETT'S—Always Busy

ELMIRA

GOSPER-KELLY, Inc.
SHOES *and* HOSIERY
ONE SIXTY MAIN

GLENS FALLS

COOL, SUMMERY WASH FROCKS
in mesh, pique, voile, linen and eyelet batiste. Specially priced at $1.95 and $2.95.
WILEY'S
154-156 Glen Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
"If it's good to eat we aim to have it"
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

WILLARD BATTERIES and Authorized Electric Service for your car
16 years' experience.
MARION BROS., Inc.
225 S. CAYUGA STREET Phone 7503

Semi-Precious Stones
Bracelets, Brooches, Clips, Earrings, Necklaces and Rings, set with jade, lapis, carnelian, turquoise and crystal, $2.00 up.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

Investigate the
WESTINGHOUSE
Summer Thrift Plan!
TREMAN, KING'S
STATE AT CAYUGA Dial 2333

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

Thomas CLEANING CO., INC.
345 FOOTE AVENUE Phone 6760
Branch Office, 217 Washington Street
Phone 35522
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
RUG CLEANING A SPECIALTY

Lasting Beauty Lasting Life
KENWOOD BLANKETS
NELSON'S STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The Printz Co. Inc.
Jamestown's Outstanding Men's and Boys' Store
208 N. MAIN ST. Phone 6-908


Quality Goods at Lowest Prices
The Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store Phone 4-191

Franzen's Market
Quality Meats and Poultry
107 EAST THIRD STREET
Phone 3708 Jamestown N. Y.

CHOOSE
Your Hamilton from our splendid assortment
BASSETT, 302 Main Street
Phone 33-135 JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Haberdashery
The store for men and boys, showing new spring merchandise at new low prices.
2874 DELAWARE AVE., *Opposite School*
Open Evenings Del. 0483

NEW LOW PRICES
SIMPLEX FLEXIES
All Colors—All Sizes
Allen's Kenmore Boot Shop
2874 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
These low prices offered for a limited time only.
Sun Proof Paint $2.77 gal.
Florhide Enamel $2.79 gal.
Waterspar Quick Drying Enamel $1.27 qt.
JOHN UEBBING INC.
2965 DELAWARE AVENUE De 4542

LARCHMONT

FLORIST
MIRIAM GRANT
PERENNIALS — ANNUALS
Also a full line of plants for
THE ROCK GARDEN
96 WEAVER STREET Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK
Rae Ritchie
Sportswear and Gowns
110 CARLEON AVE. Tel. Lar. 1968

Long Island

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

ELMHURST NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
Your patronage is earnestly solicited
43-33 91st Place at Elmhurst Bridge

FAR ROCKAWAY

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church.
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS & FURRIERS, INC.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
All Work Called for and Delivered
1859 MOTT AVE. Tel. F. R. 7-2730
Near Christian Science church.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
WESTMINSTER
RADIO SALES and SERVICE
All makes of Radios Repaired
513 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY Rockaway Park

Park Hardware Co.
General Electric Refrigerator
Hardware, Paints, House Furnishings, Beach Chairs and Umbrellas.
115-07 BOULEVARD
TEL. BELLE HARBOR 5-2270

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

KATZ BROS., Props.
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
6 IRVING PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

Milk's DEPT. STORE
Honest Values since 1895
Woodmere, New York

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

MERLI:
Specializing in the proper fitting of Children's Good Shoes
72-17 AUSTIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 90 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Copeland Electric Refrigerators
NASSAU DISTRIBUTORS
C. W. SALES & ENGINEERING CO.
136 MAIN STREET Hempstead 4104
Phone Hempstead 7243

MFP
MARCEL FROM PARIS, Inc.
MR. MARCEL
Formerly of Rue Scribe, Paris
Art Hairdresser
Specialist in Permanent Waving
44 MAIN STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
PACKING 37-60 81st St.
CRATING Hav. 9-5000
SHIPPING Sun.: Hav. 9-4438

Store your winter garments with
FOX FUR SHOP
Prompt, efficient and courteous service, remodelling, repairing.
3746 82ND STREET Pomeroy 6-4831

Week-End Specials
Swift's Premium Ham, 17c
FRESH BROILERS and ROASTING CHICKENS 26c
"THE BEST FOR LESS"
OXFORD MARKET
8018 POLK AVE. Pom. 6-5069

J. HABERMAN
— DAIRY —
Full line of groceries
HAV. 4-8220
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVE. Near subway

JAMAICA

"Last Word in Service"
Socony Products Auto Laundry
QUEENS COUNTY SERVICE STATION, Inc.
GUARANTEED
BRAKE SERVICE
and High Pressure Greasing
182nd St. and Hillside Ave. Republic 9-1744


Royal Beauty Salon Inc.
ARTISTIC
BEAUTY CULTURE
of Every Description
Permanent Waves
that are NATURAL LOOKING
9208 166TH STREET
Cor. Jamaica Avenue and Merrick Road
Ph. Republic 9-0500 Entrance on 166th St.

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
190-26 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-0820
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS *and* PLANTS
Dainty Corsages of every description

QUEENS VILLAGE

Let Your Table Be Served by
BITTNER'S "FAIR DEAL" MEAT MARKET
"An Authorized PLEE-ZING Distributor"
218-28 Hempstead Ave. Phone Hollis 5-4670
Near Springfield Blvd. Deliveries in Queens

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

COLONIAL GALLERIES, INC.
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE
137 TULIP AVENUE FLORAL PARK
Telephone Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
-This Week's Special-
BOYS' SNEAKERS—59c
10902 JAMAICA AVE. Richmond Hill 2-4348

WILKENS' MARKET
Prime Meats
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*


"CANADA DRY"
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jmaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4001

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Bob's Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

GUTJAHR Inc.
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultry of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4330-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Phone R. H. 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

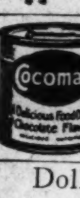
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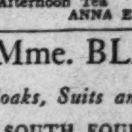
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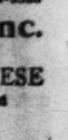
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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A YOUNG teacher was given her first teaching assignment in a grade just below one taught by an older, experienced and very successful teacher.

After the first few months of school the principal confided to the experienced teacher that the new worker would probably not be recommended for reëlection for the ensuing year, since, while her attitude was excellent and her general work fair, she was a failure in the teaching of music. The school was one which had high standards which he felt must be maintained.

The older teacher recognized the good qualities which the younger woman expressed, and decided that something must be done to help her. After a kind and helpful talk with the girl the experienced teacher proposed a plan which was carried out.

Each morning during the remainder of the school year the two teachers reached the school building an hour before the accustomed time; during that hour the music lesson which was to be taught that day was carefully and fully explained and demonstrated in detail. This assistance was so wisely given that the new teacher gradually developed a power which enabled her to help herself.

A month before the end of the term the older woman had the joy of hearing the principal, who knew nothing of the hours of private instruction, say that the young teacher's growth had been remarkable, and that he felt no hesitancy in recommending her for reëlection. In addition the experienced teacher had the pleasure each succeeding year of working with children who the previous year had been taught by her method, and with the better background were able to progress rapidly and with much less effort than former classes.

Worth Knowing

A DAMP HOME



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A water storage tank of 200,000 gallons capacity, in Los Angeles, has been designed to harmonize with the Spanish type of architecture in its vicinity. It looks like an attractive home.

Brevities

Detroit News: Western aspirants to Congress will campaign with the aid of phonograph records and outside of a dull needle we don't see any leeway for being misquoted.

Punch: A Philadelphia scientist says that a new branch of the science of psychiatry is to be called Psychobiologicalpharmacodynamics. The trouble is that it may be mistaken for a Welsh railway station.

In Lighter Vein

Keeping Up!

Mrs. Subub, having lost the key of the kitchen clock, went with her husband to get another. Mr. Subub waited across the road while his wife went into the jeweler's. Presently she came out.

"Got it?" asked Mr. Subub.

"No," said his wife.

"Why not?"

"Well, Mrs. Swagger was in there buying pearls, so I couldn't ask for a key for the kitchen clock."

"What did you do then?"

"Oh, I just inquired how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."—*Boston Globe.*

Sweet Charity

Father: "What have you done with that money I gave you?"

Little Bobby: "I gave it to a poor woman—"

Father: "That's a good boy."

Bobby (continuing): "—a poor woman who sells ice cream cones."—*Border Cities Star.*

In America

Englishman (eating corn on the cob for the first time): "Boy! Boy!"

Waiter: "Sir?"

Englishman: "I say, old thing, fill it up again."—*Boston Transcript.*

Gnever!

"The Gnu in Danger of Extinction," says a headline. Shall this popular little crossword animal disappear? Gno, gnever!—*Los Angeles Chronicle.*

Parting of Friendships

First Actor: "The last time I played in this part the people could be heard applauding ten blocks away."

Second Actor: "Is that so? What was going on there?"

What They Say

The Servant

"The happy man is the man who serves. A few days ago, Ex-President Coolidge said he never knew of a man who was honored because of that which he got, but only for that which he gave. The sister of Theodore Roosevelt said she always thought of her brother as the Great Sharer. The happy, buoyant disposition of Theodore Roosevelt was his largely because he was a man who shared."—*Dr. Bruce Baxter.*

Not Necessary

"I am not convinced that death is an organic necessity."—*Guglielmo Marconi.*

There May Be Others

"There are two Christian graces, humility and purity, which are entirely spoiled by talking about them."—*Dean Inge.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

All male citizens of Centralia, Wash., recently became subject to a compulsory whisker-growing ordinance enacted by the city in preparation for the twenty-first annual Pioneer picnic to be held in August?

Last year 350,000,000 liters of milk were consumed by inhabitants of Paris, or five per cent more than the year before?

Russia has about three times as many newspapers now as under the rule of the Czars?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CONFIDENCE imparts a wondrous inspiration to its possessor. It bears him on in security either to meet no danger or to find matter of glorious trial.

—MILTON

All Nature



Dasyure

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HAVE heard it said," says Mrs. I. D. L. of Los Angeles, "that Australia has no native cats, and that all those now on that continent are imported. Is this true?"

The dasyure of Australia is commonly known to the inhabitants of that land as their "native cat," though no true cats are found there.

Australia is a land of unusual (to us) plants and animals. There one may find members of animal and plant groups extremely low in the evolutionary scale which have existed in isolation since the early Mesozoic times some 125,000,000 years ago when Australia was separated from the rest of the land areas of the Eastern Hemisphere. At that time these curious animals were dominant all over the face of the globe, and since the separation of the land, they have continued in isolation until the white man entered upon the scene. Since then the native things have had a hard time of it.

Today many districts in Australia are infested with domestic cats which have gone wild, but the native "cats" or spotted dasyures are scarce and wild. The young are born in May or June and being marsupials (pouch mammals) they are transferred to the pouch until several months old. Each litter consists of four or five, though seven is not a rare occurrence. They seem quite at home among the tree branches and seem to spend considerable time there. They are commonly believed to be untamable.

"Yesterday we took advantage of a lovely day," writes Miss E. P. of McKeesport, Penna., "and scouted up and down Beeches' Hollow near here. Such a wealth of wild flowers—trilliums as lovely as calla lilies if not lovelier, Dutchman's breeches, wild ginger, blood root, saxifrage and hepatica with the young leaves almost as furry as a kitten. A little creek cascaded over the rocks in fairy sprays. This is really 'Pennsylvania Beautiful.' We collected some of the mosses we found at various points and are sending them to you, packing them so they will reach you in a fresh condition. We would be glad to know if the mosses are similar to the ones you have in Massachusetts."

All arrived in splendid condition, and, while they were not all definitely traced as to species, with the exception of a Bryum they were all mosses which one might find anywhere in eastern United States. To list them they were: Mnium; Sphagnum (a peat moss); common hair cap moss or bird wheat; juniper hair cap; urnlike pogonatum; and the long necked moss.

The flowers mentioned are rare now in many places due to the effects of civilization and the crowding out by less desirable members of the Compositæ family, but they as well as the mosses are common to any good strip of representative eastern American woods. Burned regions, too, are often devoid of any true American blooms, for immediately the fireweeds take possession to the detriment of all else. This is just one more reason why we should take better care to prevent destructive forest fires.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Copley Plaza (Mrs. B. C. H.)—*Kop'-ly* (*o* as in cot) *Plah'-za* (first *a* as in arm, second as in sofa). Not *Ko'-ply Plaz'-a.*

Los Angeles (Mrs. B. C. H.)—Preferably *Los* (*o* long as in old) *Ang'-gel-es* (*a* as in hang, second *g* as in get, first *e* as in recent, second as in get). Not *Laus An'-ful-us.*

"And" in numbers (Mrs. J. M. B., who takes no exception to the formal announcement of a hymn as "one hundred and one" but says the "and" is frequently sounded too prominently. Her suggestion for correcting this is for the reader to be careful not to hesitate or drop his voice after the first number, as "one hundred (pause) and one")—We agree that the number should be read evenly and without a break so that no one could conceive that it was other than one number.

Cupola (Mrs. L. C., who says a friend corrected her for accenting this word on the first syllable, saying it was properly stressed on the second)—The friend evidently uses some dictionary unknown to us. The authority accepted by this newspaper pronounces it *ku'-po-la* (*u* as in use, *o* as in obey, *a* as in sofa). Not *ku'-pa-lo.*

Aggravate (R. C., who draws attention to the fact that the second *a* should not be sounded as short i)—Yes, the word is sounded *ag'-ra-vate* (first *a* as in hat, second as in sofa, third as in ace).

This seems an opportune moment to remind speakers that the use of this word in the sense of "to exasperate, provoke, irritate," is colloquial. Don't say, for example, "The child aggravated her." The word is properly employed in constructions where "to make worse or more severe," "to render less tolerable," or "to make more offensive" could be substituted, as, "The submarine and poison gas aggravated the horrors of war."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Tractors and Tractability

FACED with the beginnings of food stringency in rapidly growing cities in 1928, the Soviet Government sought the solution of its agrarian and food problems through two methods: collectivization and mechanization.

The 26,000,000 small peasant homesteads that existed in 1928 were to be grouped in large collective farms. In addition, giant state farms running into thousands of acres were to be set up. And as the crowning and cementing feature of the new structure, tractors and harvesting combines were to displace the peasants' horses and former implements.

Almost three years have elapsed since this program was launched in real earnest in the latter part of 1929. In some respects it has made noteworthy progress. Over 60 per cent of the peasants are enrolled in collective farms. Every year sees new tens of thousands of tractors on the Russian fields.

But collective farms and tractors are not, or should not be, ends in themselves. Their purpose is to produce food. And from this standpoint Soviet agricultural output leaves much to be desired. The harvest yield of 1931 was below that of 1930; the spring sowing of 1932 went more slowly than in 1931. Official claims that Russia had "solved the grain problem" seem to require a grain of salt when peasants from the natural granary of the Soviet Union, Ukraina, flee into the larger cities to obtain bread by begging or by barter. Meat, sugar, dairy products—all objects which Russia is naturally equipped to produce in abundance—are sold either at fantastic prices or under restrictions that suggest a blockaded country in war time.

The failure of the ambitious Soviet program of collectivization and mechanization to feed the country adequately is all the more striking if one recalls what happened after Lenine proclaimed the New Economic Policy, with its freedom for the peasants to dispose of their produce as they chose, in 1921. That was a year of terrible famine; agricultural resources were at their lowest ebb. The Government was in no position to supply tractors. Yet within two or three years an extraordinary recuperation took place. Food was plentiful and reasonably cheap in towns which nearly starved in 1921.

Even when one makes allowance for the fact that Russia today is forcing exports of some food products and that the new industrial towns make heavy demands, the contrast between the spontaneous, unplanned improvement of the food supply in 1922 and 1923, and the halting, sometimes retrograde, pace maintained in this field during 1930, 1931 and 1932 is striking.

No one would be so unreasonable as to suggest that tractors and other large machines are not an important and beneficial element in agricultural production. Their failure in Russia so far to yield more satisfactory dividends in the form of food supplies is largely to be explained by the fact that in agriculture, as in industry, the man behind the machine is more important than the machine.

It is this fact which has been overlooked or discounted during the stormy drive for collective farms and tractors. The New Economic Policy in 1921 restored to the peasant his freedom of production, his freedom of bargaining. In the era of collectivization the peasant's freedom of action has been restricted in many ways.

Recent Soviet decrees assuring the peasants the right to keep their own cows and gardens and to dispose freely of the produce, reducing the burden of fixed deliveries to the state, and making concessions to the peasant's instinct for trading freely, indicate that the human element in agriculture is receiving more consideration from the Soviet authorities. If and as ways are found by which the peasant, within the collectivist system, can enjoy a reasonable measure of freedom, one may expect that the flood of new machines will be more readily translated into food.

Meanwhile the hopes of Soviet enthusiasts and the fears of Soviet enemies that Russia, as a result of its mechanized and collectivized agriculture, would be able to pour out an enormous quantity of surplus food on the world, seem grossly exaggerated, if not ludicrous, in the light of concrete results. Russia today is the only large agricultural land where the per capita output of grain, meat and dairy produce is below the pre-war figure.

America at Play

IT IS an illuminating picture that the Business Week presents in its analysis of the nation's expenditures for recreation and the changes that have taken place therein in the decade from 1919 to 1929.

Foreigners have frequently expressed the opinion that Americans lacked a capacity for play. That their play is costly the figures incontestably demonstrate: the enthusiastic year 1929 accounted for an estimated national expenditure on recreation (exclusive of the automobile, of domestic travel and of refreshments) in excess of $5,000,000,000—more than it costs to operate the Federal Government.

With what wisdom this enormous sum was spent is, however, open to some question. Of outstanding interest is the considerable relative decline occurring in "personal recreation," in which the individual is an active participant, as against "passive recreation," in which he is merely an onlooker or passive participant. In the decade 1919-1929, the amount spent on personal sports—golf, boating, tennis, and so forth—constituted only 16.9 per cent of the total national bill for recreation, a decline of 3.3 per cent in ten years. The amount spent for instruments and music—representing "personal music making"—declined in the same period from 10.7 per cent to 1.7 per cent, in favor, of course, of the radio, representing "passive music making."

These figures, together with others concerned with personal recreation, indicate a decline of at least 15 per cent in expenditures for recreation in which the individual is an active participant, during this decade. Against these figures, on the other hand, must be placed the widely growing interest in "hiking." Week-end clubs are enlisting their thousands who find joy and invigoration in pedestrianism, which frequently includes not a little mountain climbing. And all over the United States there is a notable recrudescence in horseback riding.

The fact, however, remains that too much delicatessen ideology is making inroads into this great phase of national existence in the United States. Recreation, like food, must be served to Americans, apparently, with a minimum of effort on their part, else they will have little or none of it. Instead of playing, enjoyment is still to a large extent found in the play of special groups who make of it a profession; instead of making their own music or exercising a high degree of selection in its making, people accept virtually whatever music is offered. Recreation increasingly is becoming a function vicariously exercised.

To the serious student of social trends this growing passivity points to an absorbing development which adds one more complication to the problem of the right use of leisure.

Wet, but Dry

FOR some time a considerable number of persons in the United States have tried to insist that they were for temperance and at the same time were for repeal of the national prohibition amendment. It has remained for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the New York Governor and Democratic presidential nominee, to carry the paradox to its extreme by declaring herself "a personal dry" and at the same time opposed to the amendment.

It would be easy, perhaps, to attempt persiflage with her use of the word "dry" in connection with what ninety-nine out of a hundred mean by "wet," but Mrs. Roosevelt's meaning is too clear and too seriously and sincerely intended to warrant such treatment. It represents the attitude of some who are genuinely interested in reducing the use of alcoholic liquor to a minimum, but have become disconcerted at the difficulties of trying to do it by the method of prohibition.

Many who appraise with open eyes and clear perspective the situation today as compared with that of yesteryear are convinced that progress has been made. Those who believe otherwise will do well to ask themselves by what substitute régime, if any, the future status of the nation in regard to liquor can be made better than the present.

Mrs. Roosevelt foresees the need of earnest efforts, in event of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, to obtain the adoption of laws in the states which will restrain the liquor evil as effectually as may be by methods other than national prohibition. To this end she pledges, "I shall always be on the side of those working for real temperance."

Others who believe themselves at variance with constitutional prohibition and yet feel a responsibility of conscience in connection with helping to keep a curb on liquor abuses may profit by her example and retain their independence from organizations whose present preoccupation is to break down the barriers.

Will Briand's Hopes Be Realized?

TO CONVERT precept into practice in international affairs is generally a lengthy process. There is first a general agreement that certain arrangements are desirable. There is then a period in which each nation, while accepting the theory, acts purely in its national interest. Finally, under the stress of circumstances, a group of nations sets the example, and others then may follow.

It has been so with international trade. For a number of years European countries have realized that the barriers to trade have been multiplied and heightened and strengthened to a degree that threatens not only a partial but a complete stoppage of exchanges.

Five years ago the nations concerned solemnly recognized the situation, and decided larger trading areas should be established, tariffs reduced, and facilities for the free flow of goods provided. There was no serious dissent. But, having expressed this view, the individual nations, thinking only of themselves, erected new and higher barriers.

The Briand scheme for a European union came to naught. The Austro-German plan for Anschluss was bitterly opposed and wrecked. The Tardieu scheme for a Danubian federation was not allowed to fructify. The countries seemed condemned to exist each in its narrow national compartment.

But the moment appears to have come when something will at last be done. Six northern countries, by the Convention of Oslo, have undertaken to respect their common interests in trade. Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg are endeavoring to form a customs union, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark are making similar arrangements. It is extremely probable that all these six countries will work together.

It is, indeed, hoped that France will enter this association of smaller nations which are persuaded of the need of abolishing prohibitive tariffs. The remarkable letter of the King of the Belgians states the case for an extension of customs understandings eloquently and soundly. As between France and Germany, despite certain appearances, there is developing a sentiment that they cannot afford to be rivals, and a realistic conception of their relations is entertained even by those who have been denounced as peculiarly nationalist.

That the central European countries along the Danube, which were more or less united in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, must at all costs be given a common commercial life, not only in their own interest but in the interest of Europe as a whole, is recognized even by those who have hitherto been influenced by purely political considerations. The need of eastern Europe—the Balkans proper—for a united front, if they are not to be overtaken by financial disaster, is likewise acknowledged.

It is perhaps too early to pronounce on the upshot of these diverse but ultimately converging movements. But it is not straining the facts to suggest that if the smaller countries of northern Europe, which realize the hopelessness of international competition, and, by a paradox, the resultant restriction of economic units, make a beginning in the establishment of tariff ententes, then the field of these ententes must progressively be enlarged. The Briand idea of European unity may yet be achieved.

British Nations Seek Freer Trade

WHEN Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, in the fall of 1930, invited the British Commonwealth of Nations to hold an Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, it meant exploring the possibilities of a new path toward freer trade. The present family gathering in the Canadian capital is the outcome. Accredited Ministers of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, India and other communities under the British flag are assembled in Ottawa. They are meeting in the national edifice on Parliament Hill, forthrightly prepared to examine the avenues of trade, to discover where they can be broadened for mutual benefit.

According to the agenda recently issued by the Canadian Prime Minister for the conference which opens today, an endeavor will be made to bring tariff policies more into accord. There are measures of reciprocal trade at present between members of the British Union. Wherever possible these will be extended toward greater reciprocity. There are also restrictions of trade, relating to differences in exchange as well as to so-called dumping duties, perhaps to be removed. There are other possibilities of economic coöperation to be considered, including readjustments in the machinery of currency, continuous improvement of the lines of communication, mutual aid in industrial research and standardization.

There is strong support in Great Britain for the rehabilitation of silver. While it is generally recognized that international accord would be needed to restore the status of silver as legal tender, agreement between the nations within the British Union to take up the cause of silver as well as gold as the medium of exchange, would surely advance the prospect of international action. This aspect of the conference will doubtless tend to quicken the interest of other nations.

A world economic conference will follow the Ottawa meeting. The ability of British statesmen, from economically independent nations under one flag, to take substantial steps toward clearing away the artificial obstructions to trade, may well be taken as a measure of the prospects for the leading nations of the world in general to make similar progress at that meeting.

Great Britain's move during the last year away from free trade may perhaps be regarded as anything but a promise of freer trade in the international field. The British tariff step back to the middle of last century does, however, place national policies more or less on the same footing. Protectionist statesmen in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere have been discreet in expressing views about Great Britain's former reliance on free trade, but they have generally favored the British return to tariff barriers. Responsible ministers at this Ottawa conference are more hopeful of producing advantageous trade results with the British market included in a new tariff structure.

Although the pattern of the nations within the British Union is hardly the same as the union of states within the North American Republic, free trade within the United States has been cited on many occasions as a plan of economic unity to be considered. From the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa to a general pooling of economic resources under the British flag may be a far cry: the union of British nations has, however, adopted the title of British Commonwealth. From the economic point of view, commonwealth must surely mean the administration of wealth in common. It should at least mean a freer flow of trade.

Editorial Notes

Recently the last river mail boat on the Mississippi closed fifty years of continuous service between Memphis and Maydee, Tenn. The same day a post-office bulletin called attention to the fact that 12,000 pounds—553,000 pieces—of mail had been sent via air during the first year of air mail at Memphis. The waters receive a well-deserved rest, but the winds are just beginning to work.

The County Agricultural Commissioner of Los Angeles says that the largest strawberries must not all be put at the top of the boxes. It is to be hoped, however, that this ruling will not keep them from the tops of shortcakes.

The 3000-acre tract along the international boundary between the United States and Canada is appropriately called a "garden," since it is to be used for the cultivation of better understanding between the nations.

Now that the rock walls of the old hotel at Lancaster, Calif., have been found rich in gold, it will be more appropriate than ever to refer to the proprietor as "mine host."

Wool manufacturers endeavoring to persuade people that wool makes quite comfortable wear for the hot months might point out that sheep appear to like it.

Bubbles About a Bubble

A Review of Mr. Garet Garrett's Book on European Loans

A Bubble That Broke the World, by Garet Garrett. Boston: Little, Brown. $1.

AMONG popular writers, Mr. Garet Garrett is probably the clearest expositor of economic phenomena in the United States. Two reasons explain his clarity. First, he has a great natural gift, amounting to brilliance. Secondly, he has the faculty of seizing upon one cause of a phenomenon and pushing it through to its logical conclusion without regard to the presence of other causes which would make the explanation difficult to comprehend in its entirety. Mr. Garrett's technique, however, does not yield the one-sided result that one might suppose.

There is another side to Mr. Garrett the expositor. Toward the end of this book he becomes the polemic, valiantly upholding a mysterious "American thesis," which insists that the United States, to use the vernacular, has been "done," in the war debt settlements, in its foreign loans, and in its diplomacy. With every foreigner intent on "doing" the United States, everybody who has had any part in the conduct of American foreign policy since the war becomes inexpressibly stupid. There never was such Machiavellianism. There never was such stupidity. Of course, only a chauvinist could write in this strain. When these chapters first appeared, as articles in the Saturday Evening Post, they represented chauvinism at its worst. Even the nationalists could not stomach it. Further reflection has, therefore, induced the author to tone down his myopic view of the facts and the extravagance of his opinions. Even so, the result is still an example of narrow nationalism which is thoroughly deplorable.

The stir created by the original articles, naturally enough, extended beyond the boundaries of the United States. Former Chancellor Heinrich Bruening took the first opportunity of a speech to refute the Garrett allegation that Germany had squandered its great loans from United States investors. It must be confessed that the refutation was not altogether convincing. In his book, "Recovery," Sir Arthur Salter has shown quite conclusively the nonproductive character of most of the post-war lending of American money. Then Mr. Walter Lippmann devoted one of his syndicated articles to a more successful rebuke of Mr. Garrett for impugning Germany's borrowing motives. It is unfair to say, as did Mr. Garrett, that Germany was engaged in tying the United States to the reparation band wagon. The fact that this was the net effect of the American loans to Germany gave Mr. Garrett, however, a long start over Mr. Lippmann. Finally, the Garrett "exposé" was taken up by the American Chemical Foundation (whose case against German competition is given a very helpful "hand" in this book), and circulated by them to more millions of readers.

* * *

The "bubble" is bank credit. "Of all the discoveries and inventions by which we live and die, this totally improbable helix of credit is the most cunning, the most liable, the least comprehended and, next to high explosives, the most dangerous. All that the bankers themselves really know about it is how it works from day to day. Beyond that, it is a gift from Pandora."

The other face of credit is debt. If your bank credits your account with a loan of $500, you go in debt to that amount. Debt means that the debtor has to pay interest and eventually the loan itself. Therefore, it is advisable for the would-be debtor to use his loan in building things that will yield revenue, so that he can make his loan self-sustaining. Docks are one example. Railroads are another. Both will pay for the loan from the revenue they will earn. Pyramids are not productive loans, and the country that borrows money abroad for the purposes of building pyramids, the modern name for which would be stadiums and planetariums, and so forth, is courting the kind of trouble that faces Germany today.

Dr. M. J. Bonn, the German economist, has called such a misuse of capital the cause of the present economic crisis. Mr. Garrett shows that he agrees with him. But when he leaves exposition and comes to polemics, does he say that this is half the trouble with the war debts? He does not. Nevertheless the war debts were used for the nonproductive purpose of feeding guns and the men behind the guns. They yielded no revenue. And the lender of the money which was used so unproductively was just as eager to see his money so used as the borrower.

In his exposition of credit (or debt), Mr. Garrett shows the disturbances caused by the fall in prices. Debt gathers weight in inverse ratio to the fall of prices. Let Mr. Garrett explain: "People cannot afford to buy the whole of its product (of the world's industrial machine) at prices which will enable industry to pay interest on its debt. This is perhaps the most involved form of pyramid that human ingenuity has yet devised." What applies to industry applies also to governments. But does Mr. Garrett mention such an involvement when he gets around to the war debts? He does not. Yet there has been a 50 per cent rise in the price level since the war debts were settled; they are thus 50 per cent more burdensome.

* * *

In one place Mr. Garrett quotes, seemingly with approval, a member of the Federal Reserve Board who, in "one of the bad moments last October," said that "a familiar rock, an immovable principle, a wheel of balance," was missing. He referred to the pound sterling. It had slipped its gold moorings a month before, "an appalling financial event," *vide* Mr. Garrett. But all the loans that have been made during and since the war in order to keep that rock of world commerce in place are scathingly denounced by Mr. Garrett. The unwary reader will imagine not only that the United States was "done" by making such loans, but that these are still owing. Yet the last loan, in midsummer last year, was repaid on February 1. Not a word about it is given here, in spite of the fact that the chapter in which the last loan is recorded starts off with a quotation from a speech made later in the same month.

Other similar lapses mar the "thesis." One is quite glaring. This is the statement, repeated several times, that Great Britain paid only eighty cents in the dollar of its war debts. Few people will read the somewhat verbose statement by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon which Mr. Garrett inserts between his statements. But it will repay the effort. For Mr. Mellon says that the extent of cancellation "depends upon whether the interest charged over the entire period of the agreement is less than the average cost to us of money during that period." The United States can now raise money at 3 per cent. Mr. Mellon, in a statement which does not appear in this book, "assumed" that that would be the rate for the next half century. According to his yardstick, therefore, Great Britain is paying dollar for dollar, and somewhat over, because the average rate of interest charged in its war-debt settlement amounts to 3.3 per cent.

It is a pity that Mr. Garrett did not end as he began, by appealing to the intelligence. Tendencious writing of this description may be more dangerous than credit because, by producing a thought utterly opposed to world harmony, it is more dangerous than high explosives.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Is It So Funny?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

About a week ago I sat in a motion-picture theater and saw illustrated a song entitled "Show Me the Way to Go Home." I remained seated only because I came to see the pictures which followed.

In the "Dark Ages" men followed a profitable occupation in the sale of deformed, idiotic or demented persons who fell into their hands and were sold to the "nobility" as amusing curiosities for the courts of Europe. Today we no longer think such pitiful creatures funny. We recognize such an attitude as a perverted sense of humor. But some still laugh at a "drunk"—a person who has deliberately degraded himself mentally to a condition of idiocy, and has physically lost his power to stand upright or control his body. We know that it is in most cases voluntary, which makes it the more pitiful and disgusting.

Daily the "drunken driver" kills himself or our children on the streets. Can we laugh—it's so funny!

Daily our hospitals carry out to the undertaker young men of promise whose death certificate gives alcoholism as the cause. How amusing!

We all know men who could "make good" if they were not drunk half the time—not "just laborers," but professional men, skilled workers, etc.—who live, instead, in the most squalid conditions. We meet them, trembling and bleary-eyed, asking for a "dime" to get a plate of beans—when they and their families might be doing some of the world's best work. How delightfully entertaining!

We all know the wife and children who hear with shame and fear the unsteady footsteps of the man upon whom they depend. He returns home again and again—the money for food and shelter gone, and, worse still, his own personality effaced and an ugly, even murderous, idiot in his place. Aren't drunks just too funny to that family!

We cry out for better systems of government, against baby murderers, gun men, grafters. The men who can and must formulate and create much better systems are hard to find. They are men who do not need to be shown "the way to go home." A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and each separate one must carry his share of responsibility for the quality the whole presents. In this period, which calls for all the clear-thinking ability available to solve social and economic problems affecting everyone, can any intelligent person find it "funny" to be reminded that great numbers of individual members of society are converting themselves—even temporarily—into befuddled idiots when their very clearest thought must be given if civilization is to progress?

No. There are many of us who cannot consider the "drunk" just "funny."

ANNIE B. MULLER.

Malden, Mass.

South Dakota Comes Smiling Through

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably no state in our glorious Union has received more adverse advertising and cruel misrepresentation than the Midwest State of South Dakota. Through the planting and growing season of 1931 the fertile prairies of Dakota seemed to produce little but the hungry grasshopper and a driving, scorching wind.

The people of the State struggled against the elements, and once again the courage and vision and faith of farmer and business man were put to the test. Newspapers and radios shouted forth the news of suffering and want, of the loss of farm stock, and of the prospects of a coming winter of indescribable hardship.

The Red Cross came with its accustomed promptness, laid its cooling hand on the sun-scorched want of man and beast, and with patience and a faithfulness characteristic of that organization, dispensed its goods and its optimism. People and stock were fed, those people of the State who could mobilizing with unity to help. And when April of 1932 came, the quiet, sympathetic "Mother of the World" withdrew her activities, leaving the people of South Dakota with hearts full of gratitude and a new, fresh vision of much good to come.

A journey through any portion of the State now discloses the fact that suffering endured but for a night, and that this new season is bringing to a watching and waiting people a glorious realization of the unfailing issue of confidence and firm assurance. Melting snows of what seemed to be a hard winter filled the lake and creek beds that had been untouched by water for many months. Fields have drunk thirstily of the great pools that were left from the winter's moisture, and trees, waiting for so long, are reaching their arms to the skies in a gesture of gratitude and pride. The brown hills have donned robes of richest green, and the soft, waving fields of alfalfa are waiting the visit of the mower.

South Dakota has come back into her own. The undaunted faith of her pioneers has triumphed and a vision of great and good things is illuminating the future.

Actual reports from the State Agricultural College show a much smaller loss of farm stock than was anticipated and advertised by enthusiasts, when last summer cries for help resounded from both newspaper and radio. Although some loss was sustained because of the severe winter, deep snows and scarcity of feed, loss of farm stock is happily less than was apprehended. Not for several years have fruit trees promised such rich harvest, and for the first time in three years blooming shrubs have been excessively loaded with beauty and fragrance.

And so South Dakota has come "smiling through," and once again a desert land "blossoms as a rose."

Mitchell, S. D. HELEN DUDLEY ROBINSON.

An Anti-Gambling Movement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may be of interest to your readers to know of a little anti-gambling movement, started in a small village in Cheshire, Eng., a few years ago.

It was in the autumn of 1926 that 12 boys between the ages of 13 and 15 were called together and first had the need pointed out to them of taking a united stand against betting and gambling. There was an enthusiastic response, and all those present expressed a willingness to sign and keep a pledge, which was ultimately drawn up, and the movement was given the title, "The New Crusade." "He that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger," was taken as our motto.

A meeting was held every Saturday evening in a private house—and those meetings have been continued each year during the winter months. The last three winters the members have tried, by means of little entertainments, to help on some good cause, such as the District Nursing Fund and the Scouts Holiday Fund—and last Christmas they went to a local hospital and sang for the patients, afterward giving each patient a present.

Last year several girls asked if they might join the pledge, so there are now about 29 members of the New Crusade, which includes a few adults.

The members wear a small badge—"N. C."—in blue enamel and gilt.

If any of your readers would like to see a copy of the pledge, with the idea of starting branch crusades in their neighborhoods, one will gladly be sent.

MARION P. WHISTON,

Langley, near Manchester, Eng.